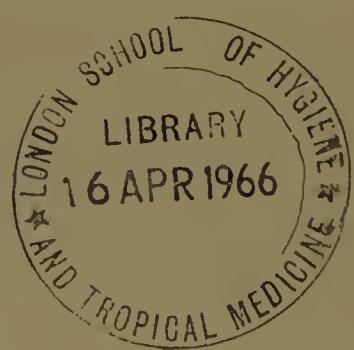




COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Report of the Medical Officer of
Health on the Public Health and
Sanitary Administration for the
Year 1943.

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.
ADMINISTRATIVE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
CORPORATION HOSPITALS.
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
BURNLEY JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.



Section 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Section 2.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Section 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

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HOUSING.

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PUBLIC HEALTH, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1943-44

^o†*Mrs. COUNCILLOR CLITHEROE, J.P. (Chairman).

^o†*Mrs. COUNCILLOR WATSON, J.P. (Vice-Chairman).

†MRS. ALDERMAN BROWN, J.P.

COUNCILLOR H. HOWARTH, J.P.

*ALDERMAN SAMPSON, J.P.

(from March, 1943).

†*MISS COUNCILLOR GILLESPIE.

COUNCILLOR J. HOWARTH.

MISS COUNCILLOR PROCTOR.

°†*COUNCILLOR H. HUDSON.

†*COUNCILLOR CLEGG.

COUNCILLOR R. HUDSON.

COUNCILLOR LANCASTER.

FOR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE BUSINESS ONLY.

Advisory Member :

*MRS. E. POPPLETON, J.P.

^oMember of Contracts Sub-Committee.

†Member of Standing Sub-Committee.

*Member of Special Hospital Fees Sub-Committee.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

WHOLE TIME OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health, Administrative
Tuberculosis Officer, School
Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent
Corporation Hospitals, Medical
Superintendent Burnley Joint
Hospital Board. } D. C. LAMONT, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Tuberculosis Officer, Deputy Medical
Officer of Health, Resident Medical
Officer Burnley Joint Hospital Board's
Isolation Hospital. } G. GEMMILL, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Venereal Diseases Medical Officer and
Director of Public Health Laboratory. } A. BECK, M.D. (FRANKFORT), L.R.C.P. & S.

Assistant Maternity and Child
Welfare Officer and Resident Medical
Officer at Bank Hall Maternity Hospital } JOYCE M. SCHOLEFIELD, M.B., CH.B.

Assistant School Medical Officer ... A EUSTACE, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Resident Surgical Officer, Municipal
General Hospital } E. W. THOMAS, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S.

Assistant Medical Officer Municipal
General Hospital } O. METZL, M.B., (PRAGUE).

Veterinary and Meat Inspector ... J. K. SHAW, M.R.C.V.S.

Dental Surgeons, School Medical
Child Welfare, Tuberculosis,
Municipal Hospital and Public
Assistance Services } H. A. BOLTON, L.D.S. (On Active Service).
ANNIE M. KEAN, L.D.S.

Borough Analyst M. M. LOVE, F.I.C.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector
under the Food and Drugs Acts } F. SHUTTLEWORTH †a

Chief Clerk and Vaccination Officer H. V. HARTLEY. †

Senior Assistant and Housing Inspector J. HARRIS †a

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors...	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{J. W. ALMOND} \dagger \\ \text{H. CROSSLEY} \dagger \text{ (Retired April, 1943).} \\ \text{R. J. HOWELLS} \dagger \text{a} \\ \text{E. ROBERTS} \dagger \\ \text{E. BENNETT} \dagger \text{a} \\ \text{G. WALMSLEY} \dagger \text{a} \end{array} \right.$	
		Superintendent Health Visitor ... MISS E. S. FRANKS $I^{\circ}bc$	
		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{MISS M. FEARNIHOUGH } I^{\circ} \\ \text{MISS L. R. FIRTH} \\ \text{MISS E. HACKING } I^{\circ}c \\ \text{MISS W. HALL } I^{\circ}c \text{ (Resigned June, 1943).} \\ \text{MRS. E. HAWORTH}^{\circ} \\ \text{MISS S. JACKSON } I^{\circ} \\ \text{MRS. H. JONES } c \\ \text{MISS P. LAKIN}^* \text{ (Resigned February, 1943).} \\ \text{MISS L. G. MOORE } I^{\circ}c \\ \text{MISS J. H. PATERSON } I^{\circ}c \\ \text{MISS M. FEARING}^* \text{ (Appointed March, 1943)} \\ \text{MISS F. STEVENSON } I^{\circ}c \text{ (Appointed July, 1943)} \end{array} \right.$	
		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{MISS L. GILLIN } I^{\circ} \\ \text{MISS E. GIBSON } I \\ \text{MISS E. LAYFIELD } I \text{ (Resigned Jan., 1943).} \\ \text{MISS H. STANDEN } I \\ \text{MISS M. WILKINSON } I^{\circ} \\ \text{MISS M. BLEZARD } I^{\circ} \\ \text{MISS E. WALKER } I^{\circ} \text{ (Appointed Jan. 1943).} \\ \text{MRS. A. J. VEEVERS } I^{\circ} \text{ (Appointed July, 1943).} \end{array} \right.$	
		Matron, Municipal General Hospital MRS. M. RUSSELL I°	
		Matron, Bank Hall Maternity Hospital MISS M. B. JOHNS I° (Appointed Feb., 1942)	
Laboratory Assistants...	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{P. GLEESON.} \\ \text{A. STURGESSION.} \end{array} \right.$	
CLERICAL STAFF :			
General Public Health Work	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Three male and five female Clerks.} \\ \text{(Three male Clerks on Active Service).} \end{array} \right.$	
School Medical Service	...	Three female Clerks and two Dental Attendants.	
Municipal General Hospital	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{One Steward, one Storekeeper, one Clerk,} \\ \text{(Two males on Active Service).} \end{array} \right.$	

†Certified Sanitary Inspector.

aMeat and other Food Certificate.

/ Certificate of C.M.B.

bTeacher's Certificate of the C.M.B.

*State Registered Nurse.

cHealth Visitor's Certificate.

*Certificate—Chartered Society Massage
Medical Gymnastics and Medical
Electricity.

PART TIME OFFICERS.

SCHOOL MEDICAL :

Ophthalmic Surgeon { K. BROWN, M.C., M.B., Ch.B.,
D.O.M.S. (ENG.), D.O. (OXON.)

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE :

BANK HALL MATERNITY HOSPITAL :

Consulting Obstetrician for the Hospital and Domiciliary Midwifery, etc.... } A. CALLAM, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.E.

Anaesthetist A. C. GLASHAN, M.B., Ch.B.

MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITAL :

Consulting Surgeons { A. CALLAM, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.E.
J. H. WATSON, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

Ophthalmic Surgeon { K. BROWN, M.C., M.B., Ch.B.,
D.O.M.S. (ENG.), D.O. (OXON.)

Consulting Physician J. GIBSON, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Consulting Radiologist J. GRIEVE, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.M.R.E.

Anaesthetists { J. HAWORTH, M.B., Ch.B.
D. SKINNER, M.B., Ch.B. (On Active Service).

Biochemist HUBERT LAWRIE, B.Sc.

District Medical Officers under the Poor Law Acts { D. A. KER, M.B., Ch.B. (On Active Service);
F. SYKES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
C. B. E. LYNCH, M.B., Ch.B. (On Active Service).

Public Vaccinators { J. HAWORTH, M.B., Ch.B.
D. A. KER, M.B., Ch.B. (On Active Service).

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Statute Acres (1931 Census figure)	4,686 acres
Area fully developed, or in course of development	2,186 acres
Enumerated Population, National Registration, 1939	85,400
Registrar General's Estimate of Population, middle of 1943 ...	79,070
Density of Population, i.e., Number of Persons per Acre built upon	37.0
Number of Houses in Borough, December, 1943	28,265
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1943) according to Rate Books	28,000
Number of New Houses erected in 1943	—
Rateable Value (April, 1944)	£576,078
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate Paid in 1944	£2,227
Amount of Poor Law (Out-door) Relief Paid in 1943	£28,386

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

		M.	F.	1943	1942
Live Births : Legitimate	662	568	1,230	1,067	
Illegitimate	42	34	76	57	
	—	—	—	—	—
	704	602	1,306	1,124	
	—	—	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	...	...	16.52	14.0	
Stillbirths : Legitimate	25	24	49	35	
Illegitimate	3	1	4	3	
	—	—	—	—	—
	28	25	53	38	
	—	—	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	39.0	32.7	
Number of Deaths (Males 631, Females 671) ... ...	...	...	1,302	1,229	
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	...	...	16.46	15.30	
Deaths from Puerperal Causes (R.G.'s Short List) :—					
		Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total live and still births—		
Number 29. Puerperal Sepsis	—	...	...	—	0.86
Number 30. Other Puerperal causes	2	...	...	1.47	1.72
	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	...	...	1.47	2.58
	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	...	...	75	69	
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age—					
All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	57.4	51.4	
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	56.9	60.9	
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	65.8	70.0	

Death Rates per 1,000 population from :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	...	...	...	...	...	0.51	0.74
All Forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	0.63	0.95
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...						1.54	1.17
Cancer ...	...	...	...	...	...	2.22	2.0
Principal Zymotic Diseases : Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	0.06	0.04
Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of Children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births	...	...	...	...	...	5.36	2.66
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

BURNLEY,

December, 1944.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my thirteenth Annual Report dealing with the work carried out by the Council during 1943 under the Public Health and other Acts. The Report is again curtailed at the request of the Ministry of Health. The Report includes only essential matters, and detailed information on various health services have again been omitted. Further statistical tables are being preserved in order that continuous records may be available for reference.

The vital statistics for 1943 are generally satisfactory. The infant mortality figure and zymotic death rate are again low, and the general standard of health of both young and old was again well maintained, despite four years of war.

No infectious disease was unduly prevalent during 1943.

There was no deterioration in the standard of cleanliness and very few persons had to be cleansed of head or body lice. Scabies continued to be unduly prevalent and the treatment facilities available at the Cleansing and Disinfection Station were utilised fully to combat this parasitic disease.

Fewer children were immunised against diphtheria than was anticipated. A table is included in this report which shows how the number of children who were immunised has gradually increased over a period of years.

The Government Scheme of grants to tuberculous persons came into operation in Burnley in August, 1943. Forty-five persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis received grants by the end of the year. Maintenance allowances amounted to £828/4/6 and in addition an amount of £38 was granted as discretionary allowances and £31 as special allowances.

As in the previous year, much attention was given to sampling and analysis of foodstuffs, particularly the milk supply. Elsewhere in this report I draw attention to the large increase over pre-war years in the number of animals slaughtered in the Abattoirs and the much greater amount of meat condemned as unfit for consumption.

The number of births during 1943 showed a substantial increase over that of the years immediately preceding the war. Consequently the Municipal Maternity Hospital was occupied to full capacity throughout the year and at times had to accommodate considerably more than the recognised maximum number of patients. The domiciliary midwives also had an extremely busy year and frequently had more cases to attend than they could adequately deal with.

The water supply is derived from gathering grounds which enter three reservoirs, a borehole and a few springs. Most of the supply enters a storage reservoir, but higher parts of the town receive water direct from a collecting reservoir. The supply is constant, and apart from a few outlying farms and farm cottages, all the houses in the Borough are supplied direct from the works. The supply is ample for the needs of the town and frequent bacteriological and chemical analyses of water samples taken during the year from the mains, reservoirs, borehole and springs showed that the water was of a satisfactory standard of purity and suitable for consumption.

I desire to thank the Chairman and members of the Public Health and other Committees for their support, and wish to record my appreciation of the manner in which the staff have carried out their duties throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

D. C. LAMONT,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT

SECTION 1. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area and Population.

No change in Area to report.

The Registrar General's estimate of population at the middle of 1943 is 1,270 less than that of 1942.

Unemployment, etc.

Nothing to report.

Poor Law Relief.

The total amount of Out-door Relief expended in Burnley during the year was £28,386, as compared with £30,001 in 1942. The weekly average number of persons in receipt of Out-relief was 793 comprising 492 cases. There were 456 admissions of Burnley persons to the Primrose Bank (Public Assistance) Institution.

Health Insurance.

The total number of persons in Burnley entitled to medical benefit on the 31st December, 1943, was approximately 47,697, or nearly 60% of the total population.

Baths.

Water from the Public Swimming Baths was examined both chemically and bacteriologically on 17 occasions. In the spring and early summer, break down of chlorination plant caused the bath water to be unsatisfactory for short periods.

The Weather of 1943 compared with 1942.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT QUEEN'S PARK.

		1943.	1942.
Sunshine : Total	...	1012.3 hours	987 hours
No. of days with bright			
sunshine	...	230	231
		13.3 hours	13.2 hours
Highest amount in 24 hours	...	on 28th June	on 4th June
Rainfall : Total fall	...	42.55 ins.	41.62 ins.
No. of days rain	...	230	196
Highest amount in a day	...	1.0 ins.	1.59 ins.
		on 10th June	on 22nd July

Temperature :—

Mean Temperature in shade	...	48.1°	...	46.5°
Mean Range ...	...	12.7°	...	12.4°
Mean of Earth Therm, 1 foot	...	49.1°	...	47.6°
,, ,, 4 feet	...	49.4°	...	47.9°
No. of days of ground frost	...	151	...	148

Relative Humidity :—

Mean	81.5%	...	83.4%
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VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

There have been 1,367 live births (734 males, 633 females) registered in Burnley during 1943. After correction for 92 inward and 153 outward transferable births a net total of 1,306 births, or an increase of 182 on the total for 1942 is obtained.

The birth rate was 16.52, as compared with 14.0 in 1942. Throughout England and Wales the live births rate in 1943 was 16.5, and in the 126 great towns 18.6. The Burnley birth rate, therefore, is the same as that of the whole country, but lower than that of the large towns.

The percentage of illegitimate births was 5.7, as compared with 5.1 in the previous year.

Stillbirths.

During the year 53 stillbirths were registered, giving a rate of 39.0 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 32.7 in 1942.

Deaths.

One thousand five hundred and ninety three civilian deaths were registered in Burnley during the year. Of this number 342 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in public institutions, have been excluded, leaving 1,251 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 51 deaths of Burnley people who have died in other districts.

After these corrections a net total of 1,302 deaths is obtained (males 631 ; females 671), giving a crude death rate of 16.46 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 15.30 for 1942, and 15.08, the average for the previous 10 years. The crude death rate for England and Wales in 1943 was 12.1, and in 126 great towns 14.2.

Age Distribution.

There were 92 deaths of children under 5 years of age, representing 7.0% of the total deaths. Of these, 75 were children under 1 year of age. 10 deaths were of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 25 deaths were of

persons aged 15 to 25 years. 89 persons died between the ages of 25 and 45 years; 374 between 45 and 65 years; and 712 or 54% of the total deaths, were aged 65 years and upwards.

Deaths in Institutions.—841 deaths occurred in the Public Institutions of Burnley during the year.

		Deaths of Burnley Residents.		Deaths of Non- Residents.		Total.
Municipal General Hospital ...	...	247	...	120	...	367
Victoria Hospital ...	...	127	...	89	...	216
Hospital for Infectious Diseases	...	9	...	9	...	18
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital	...	18	...	7	...	25
Primrose Bank Public Assistance Institution	...	102	...	113	...	215
Total ...	...	503	...	338	...	841

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1943.

(Provisional Figures, supplied by the Registrar-General with the exception of those relating to Burnley.)

	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs including London.	148 Smaller Towns and (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County.	Burnley.
Rates per 1,000 Population.					
BIRTHS :—					
Live	16.5	18.6	19.4	15.8	16.52
Still	0.51	0.63	0.61	0.45	0.67
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
DEATHS :—					
All Causes	12.1	14.2	12.7	15.0	16.46
Typhoid and Paratyphoid					
Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01
Diphtheria	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	—
Influenza	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.27	0.68
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	9.88	9.23	9.77	9.17	16.82
Scarlet Fever	3.01	3.29	3.54	3.80	3.14
Whooping Cough	2.54	2.82	2.25	2.68	2.49
Diphtheria	0.88	1.12	0.77	0.74	0.48
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.04
Para Typhoid	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Erysipelas	0.31	0.35	0.27	0.42	0.35
Pneumonia	1.34	1.62	1.16	1.27	1.72
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.09	0.10
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still).					
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Puerperal Fever ...	11.68	15.11	9.26	3.05	17.0
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	}	}	}	}	}
MATERNAL MORTALITY :—					
Abortion with Sepsis ...	0.34	—	—	—	—
Abortion without Sepsis ...	0.11	—	Not available.	—	—
Puerperal Infections ...	0.39	—	—	—	—
Others	1.45	—	—	—	1.47

Causes of Death.

In the table below the chief causes of death are shown.

				No.		Percentage of Total Deaths
Heart Disease, etc.	...	...	...	316	...	24.2
Cancer	...	...	...	176	...	13.5
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	122	...	9.3
Diseases of Arteries	...	...	...	95	...	7.2
Cerebral Haemorrhage; Apoplexy	...	...	...	97	...	7.4
All Forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	50	...	3.8
Violence...	...	...	...	48	...	3.6
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	...	...	...	43	...	3.3
Diseases of Early Infancy, etc.	...	...	...	41	...	3.1

Infant Mortality.

Ninety four deaths of infants under one year of age were registered in Burnley during the year 1943. After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, a net total of 75 deaths is obtained, or six more than the net deaths registered in 1942.

Births.		Infantile Deaths.		Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births.		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
704	602	49	26	69.6	43.2	57.4

Death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births ... 56.9
Death rate amongst illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births... 65.8

Forty-two deaths occurred of infants within four weeks of birth, giving a neo-natal mortality of 32.1 per 1,000 births.

SECTION 2.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

HOSPITALS PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.

The Municipal General Hospital.

Primrose Bank Public Assistance Institution.

Venereal Diseases.

Tuberculosis.

Orthopaedics.

Eye Defects and Orthoptic Treatment.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Mental Hospitals.

Mental Deficiency.

Subsidies to Medical Institutions.

Convalescent Home.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

Institutional Treatment for

Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.

Ambulance Facilities.

Public Health Laboratory.

Chemical Work

Public Vaccination.

No alterations in the accommodation or methods of administration of these institutions were made during 1943.

No alterations have been made during 1943 in the arrangements for the provision of these services.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES.—This work is being undertaken temporarily by the Resident Surgical Officer of the Municipal General Hospital.

Delicate Children.

During 1943 the Burnley Joint Hospital Board's Smallpox Hospital at Crown Point continued to be used for the open-air treatment of delicate children from Burnley. 58 children were under treatment during the year.

Midwives.

Eight whole-time salaried midwives were employed by the Local Authority for domiciliary midwifery during 1943. Only four midwives notified their intention to engage in private midwifery practice during the year.

Nursing Homes.

None in the County Borough.

Burnley Joint Hospital Board.

MARSDEN ROAD INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL AND CROWN POINT
SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

No changes in the accommodation, administration or staffing of these hospitals were made during 1943.

Victoria Hospital, Burnley (Voluntary Hospital).

No changes in the accommodation or administration were made during 1943.

Public Assistance Medical Out-Relief.

There is a Medical Officer for each of the three Relief Districts.

The work of the three part-time District Medical Officers is summarised as follows :—

		No. of Attendances at Surgeries.	No. of Domiciliary Attendances.	Total Attendances.
No. 1 District	... ...	988	211	1199
No. 2 District	... ...	3463	2194	5657
No. 3 District	... ...	450	535	985
TOTAL	... ...	4901	2940	7841

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

No alterations were made during 1943.

Legislation in Force. •

No additions to Local Acts, Bye-laws and Local Regulations were made during 1943.

SECTION 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply.

No changes were made during 1943 in the sources of supply, methods of treatment or distribution of water.

The number of samples examined during 1943 was as follows :—

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS (Borough Analyst's Laboratory).

Samples submitted by Public Health Department 53

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Samples examined by Bacteriologist in Public Health Laboratory ... 44

14 samples were taken direct from reservoirs, boreholes and springs. The remainder were samples of tap water.

The results of both bacteriological and chemical analyses were generally satisfactory.

On the 16th December, 1943, the supply in store was 596 million gallons. The consumption of water during the year was 1,050,319,975 gallons—approximately 17 millions gallons more than in the previous year.

The supply of water is ample for the needs of the town. The rainfall, as measured at four different points on the gathering grounds, showed an average of 47.05 inches in the year. The lowest amount measured was 44.01 inches, and the highest 50.30 inches.

Rivers and Streams. Nothing new to report.

Drainage and Sewerage. Nothing new to report.

Public Cleansing.

Collection and Disposal of Refuse.—No alterations have been made during 1943.

Amount of Refuse dealt with during the Year ended 31st March, 1944.

			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Refuse Collected ...	...	...	... 18,406	15	3
Disposal of Refuse :—					
By Salvage ...	...	...	... 3,778	11	1
By Combustion	...	...	... 2,323	2	2
Screened dust, clinker, etc., tipped	...	...	12,826	0	0

Receptacles for Refuse in use during 1943.

No. of Dwellings.	No. of Ashbins.	No. of Ashpits.
28,265	... 29,728	... Nil.

General Sanitary Inspection.

No change has been made in the number of Sanitary Inspectors.

Three thousand, eight hundred and seven complaints were received and investigated.

					No.
Visits to Factories with Mechanical Power	...	...	...	...	277
„ Factories without Mechanical Power	...	...	...	...	95
„ Bakeries	...	...	...	...	353
„ Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops	...	...	...	...	110
„ Milk and Grocers' Shops	...	...	...	...	52
„ Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' Premises	...	...	...	...	47
„ Butchers, Bloodboilers and Food Preparers	...	...	...	...	80
„ Milliners and Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	21
„ Other Dress Trades	...	...	...	...	10
„ Hairdressers and Barbers	...	...	...	...	15
„ Marine Store and Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	54
„ Stables and Manure Pits	...	...	...	...	909
„ Premises where Animals are kept	...	...	...	...	77
„ Lodging Houses, Registered	...	...	...	...	131
„ Lodging Houses, Unregistered	...	...	...	...	22
„ Canal Boats	...	...	...	...	38
„ Back-to-Back and Single Dwellings	...	...	...	...	285
„ Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	214
„ Other Dwellings	...	...	...	...	9,196
„ Reported Dirty Dwellings	...	...	...	...	477
„ Old Property re Alterations	...	...	...	...	68
„ Premises where Nuisances exist	...	...	...	...	9,714

Drains Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
Legal Notices Served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	514
No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,481
No. of Defects reported to Borough Surveyor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
No. of Defects reported to Cleansing Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
No. of Defects reported to Highways Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,403
Interviews with Owners, Agents, etc., re Property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,610
Visits to Schools Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
,, Theatres and Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
,, Public Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Defects found and dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,980
Defects of various kinds on the books of the Department at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	526

The following are the particulars of the Statutory Notices served :—

Legal Notices Served during the Year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—

Section 92—General Nuisances...	...	...	...	...	...	196
Section 39—Unsatisfactory Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	149
Section 45—Closet Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	94
Section 75—Defective Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	55

BURNLEY CORPORATION ACT, 1925—

Section 53—Defective Drains	20
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No observations of the amount of smoke being emitted from factory chimneys were made during 1943.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BY-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Common Lodging Houses.

At the end of the year there were 11 houses registered, the total accommodation being for 436 males. 131 visits were made and 20 defects found.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are 14 houses in Burnley registered as Houses Let in Lodgings, being an increase of 2 on the number of the previous year. The 14 houses are divided in separate tenements, as follows :—

One-roomed	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Two-roomed	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Three-roomed	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
							—
							105
							—
Visits paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
Defects found	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	36

OCCUPANTS.—On making an informal census at the end of the year, it was estimated that 182 persons occupied the houses let in lodgings. This represents 1.73 persons per tenement, and 1.16 persons per room.

Adults—Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Infants under 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Children 1 to 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
							—
							182
							—

Offensive Trades.

The following is a list of the Offensive Trades carried on in Burnley :—

Gut Scraper	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Marine Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tripe Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fat Melters	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fellmonger	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tanner	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							—
							9
							—

Inspections, 54.

Defects found, 1.

Verbal reminders and Informal Notices, 1.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No action has had to be taken under these Acts.

Stable Middens.

No. of middens, 78. Inspections, 909. Defects found, 8.

Informal Notices, 5.

No. of times manure pits sprayed to destroy larvae of flies, 250

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Factories Act, 1937.

Number of Factories on register at end of year :—

Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	122
Bakehouses	...	...	...	206
Milliners and Dressmakers	...	...	...	68
Woodworkers	...	...	...	74
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers	...	...	...	72
Metal Workers	...	...	...	121
Sundries	...	...	...	219
				—
				882

Factories with Mechanical Power :—

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	277
Number of Defects found	...	...	...	47
Legal Notices served	...	...	...	—
Informal Notices sent	...	...	...	8
Verbal Notices	...	...	...	40

Factories without Mechanical Power (other than Bakehouses):—

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	95
Number of Defects found	...	...	...	14
Legal Notices served	...	...	...	—
Informal Notices sent	...	...	...	3
Verbal Notices given	...	...	...	13

The Factory Inspector referred to the Health Department various defects in respect of 10 factories. Action was taken in all cases and the defects remedied without the service of statutory notices.

Public Health Act, 1936, Part X.—Canal Boats Regulations.

A detailed report has been submitted to the Ministry of Health and is, therefore, being omitted from this Report.

The number of boats inspected was 38. One boat did not conform in all respects with the Act and Regulations. Only one defect was found, and this was remedied following the sending of a letter. The number of boats on the Register at 31st December, 1943 was 25.

General Inspection of Working Class Dwellings.

Two hundred and eighty-five visits have been paid to back-to-back and single houses, 214 to houses let in lodgings, and 9,196 to other dwellings.

Dirty Houses.

Two hundred and ninety-five were suspected of being dirty, and 75 were found to be so on inspection. In four cases it was found necessary to serve legal notices to get the nuisances remedied.

Sanitary Accommodation.

The total number of types of closets in the Borough at the end of 1943 are as follows :—

Dec., 1943.

Clean Water Closets	...	...	...	...	16,113
Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	...	17,442
Latrines (251) with closets	...	...	...	...	1,040
Privies	...	...	...	...	185

In only eight dwellinghouses (apart from farms) having clean water closets, do the closets drain to cesspools.

The above numbers include dwellings which were in the Corporation's five-year Slum Clearance Programme, but which, at the end of 1943, had not been vacated and demolished.

During the financial year assistance was given in connection with 27 conversions of waste-water closets.

The total number of closets not on the water-carriage system is 185, of which 169 are pails and 16 tanks. The Cleansing Department is responsible for the emptying of 140 of these.

Shops Act, 1934 (Section 10).

No. of Combined Shops and Dwellinghouses in Borough	...	1,806
„ „ Shops only	...	760
Total inspections of Shops	...	688
Inspections specifically for purposes of Section 10	...	101
Shops not found to comply with Section 10	...	21

Offices.

It has not been possible for the Sanitary Inspectors to inspect any of these premises during the year.

Camping Sites.

There are no seasonal camping sites within the Borough.

Inspection of Bakeries.

During the routine inspections of premises in which food is prepared, 353 visits were made to bakehouses. The standard of cleanliness of these was found to be very satisfactory.

DETAILS OF INSPECTION AND DEFECTS FOUND :—

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	206
Number of Inspections made...	...	...	...	...	...	353
Verbal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	36
Informal (written) Notices	...	...	...	...	...	7
Legal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of Defects	...	...	...	...	...	49

(These included 33 where limewashing was overdue).

Fish and Chip Shops.

No. of fish frying businesses at 31st December, 1943	76
No. of Inspections	...
Defects found	...
Informal Notices	...

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

Methods of dealing with rats and mice have been detailed in previous reports.

Applications for assistance received	...	...	134
Visits paid by Rat Catcher	...	...	...
Special inspections by Sanitary Inspectors...	...	...	185

During the year 1943 the rat-catcher destroyed 1,328 rats.

Sanitary Conditions of Schools.

All the schools in the town are supplied with water from the town's mains.

A report on the sanitary condition of the schools is given in my Annual Report for 1943 as School Medical Officer. The Sanitary Inspectors made 102 visits to schools, mainly to inspect the sanitary conveniences.

It has not been necessary to close any school in the Borough on account of Infectious Disease during 1943.

SECTION 4. HOUSING

Types of dwellinghouses in the Borough at the end of 1943 :—

Houses with through ventilation	...	...	...	25,538
Combined houses and shops	...	...	...	1,806
Houses without through ventilation :—				
(a) Back-to-Back	...	...	...	746
(b) Single houses	...	...	...	153
(c) Single-roomed dwellings	...	...	...	16
(d) Cellar dwellings	...	...	...	5
Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	1
				—
Total	...	...	...	28,265
				—

Houses Inspected and Recorded.

The total houses recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, up to the end of 1943 was 15,189. Houses inspected and recorded for the first time, 117. Houses re-inspected, 64. Number of re-visits in connection with defects found in the houses inspected, 1,367.

HOUSES WITHOUT THROUGH VENTILATION :—

Total number of houses in the Borough	...	...	28,265
Total number of back-to-back houses, single houses, single-roomed dwellings and cellar dwellings	...	...	920
Total number of back-to-back and single houses closed, converted to through houses or demolished during 1943	...	...	37
Number of back-to-back and single houses which were included in Confirmed Orders under the 5-year programme, but not yet closed, converted or demolished			86

Slum Clearance Programme.

At the end of 1943, Clearance, Improvement, Demolition and Closing Orders had been made and undertakings accepted in respect of 1,909 houses. This necessitates the displacement of 5,014 persons, of whom 4,733 had been re-housed at the end of the year.

Routine housing inspections and repair work are proceeding, although difficulties are being encountered owing to high prices and shortage of materials and labour.

Overcrowding.

By the end of 1943, overcrowding records show that only 9 families are overcrowded. It is possible, however, that the influx of evacuees and shortage of housing accommodation may have caused more houses to be overcrowded.

Eradication of Bed Bugs and Prevention of Infestation of New Houses.

During 1943 the furniture, etc., of 5 families was fumigated by hydro-cyanic acid gas in course of removal from condemned or infested houses to new Council houses.

The following bug-infested property was dealt with during 1943 :—

(a) COUNCIL HOUSES.

(i)	No. found to be infested	...	...	...	8
(ii)	No. disinfested (1) by H.C.N.	...	...	...	6
	(2) by Insecticides	...	...	...	1
	(3) by other methods adopted by tenants	...	...	...	1

(b) OTHER HOUSES.

(i)	No. found to be infested	...	...	...	70
(ii)	No. disinfested (1) by H.C.N.	...	...	...	30
	(2) by Insecticides	...	...	...	22
	(3) by other methods adopted by tenants	...	...	...	18

HOUSING STATISTICS.

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1943.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Total Number (including (b) )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None
(1) By Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None
(2) By private enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

1. UNFIT DWELLINGHOUSES.

(I.) INSPECTION :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)...	...	...	...	...	431
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	...	...	...	...	1,879
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	...	...	...	...	181
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	...	...	...	...	1,367
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation...	...	...	...	...	None
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	366

(II.) REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	197
--	-----	-----

(III.) ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—								
(a) By Owners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
(b) By Local Authority, in default of Owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30

E. Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report:—

"Of the 9 overcrowded dwellings 1 is a Corporation house and 8 are Non-Corporation houses."

SECTION 5.

INSPECTION and SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply.

(a) SAMPLING FOR CLEANLINESS AND KEEPING QUALITY.

The unsatisfactory standard of cleanliness of milk supplies referred to in my reports for the two previous years has again pertained during the year 1943. The fact that consumers are now 'frozen' to particular producer-retailers, as a war-time measure of the Ministry of Food, tends to make producer-retailers less careful in their methods of production. Pressure of other work has prevented the inspectors from making regular frequent visits to farms.

As a number of producers of "Accredited" milk failed to maintain the necessary standard of cleanliness, their licences were not renewed on the 1st January, 1943, but three of those were able to improve their methods and had their licences renewed during the course of the year.

All milk samples taken for bacteriological examination are examined in the Public Health Laboratory. The standard Methylene Blue Reductase test is employed for graded milks and the Resazurin test, which is the standard test adopted under the National Milk Testing Scheme, is used for undesignated milk samples.

During the year, 231 samples of milk were examined for cleanliness and 201 for the presence of tubercle bacilli. Particulars of these are as follows :

Result	Undesignated				Accredited		Tuberculin Tested		Pasteurised	
	Resazurin Test	Reductase Test	Reductase Test		Reductase Test	Reductase Test	Bacterial Count and B.Coli			
Satisfactory ...	51	41.5%	28*	51%*	31	62%	8	89%	1	25%
Unsatisfactory ...	62	58.5%	27	49%*	19	38%	1	11%	3	75%
Total ...	113				50		9		4	
	168						63			

* The samples of undesignated milk submitted for Reductase test were trial samples from prospective "Accredited" producers and, therefore, show better results, as might be expected, than milk taken from undesignated herds.

(b) SAMPLING FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.

During the year 201 samples of milk taken in course of delivery or direct from herds were submitted for biological examination for the presence of Tuberclle Bacilli.

Particulars of such samples are as follows :—

Biological Result	Un-designated		Accredited		Tuberculin Tested		Pasteurised	
Positive	10	5.8%	1	5.3%	0	0%	0	0%
Negative... ...	163	94.2%	19	94.7%	4	100%	4	100%
Total Samples ...	173		20		4		4	

Of the 201 samples, 11 contained tubercle bacilli. Although this is a slight reduction compared with the figures for the previous two years, the fact that one in every twenty samples of raw milk may be the means of conveying bovine tuberculosis to children is a serious public health matter. Whilst regular veterinary inspection of dairy herds reduces the risk to public health by earlier detection of infected cattle, it does not entirely eliminate the danger, as milch cows may become "open" cases of tuberculosis in the period intervening between the quarterly inspections. The extension of the supply of Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised milk, as outlined in the Government's recent proposals, will in the future remove the possibility of tuberculous milk reaching the public.

DAIRIES AND FARMS.

Milk and Dairies Orders, 1926 and 1938.

(a) PERSONS REGISTERED TO RETAIL MILK.

(i) With premises inside the Borough—

Dairymen ... ... ... ...	...	...	...	7
Producer-retailers ... ... ... ...	...	...	...	27
Shops selling bottled milk only ...	...	...	...	503

(ii) With premises outside the Borough —

Producer-retailers ... ... ...	...	...	116
Total ... ... ...	...	...	653

(b) FARMS ON WHICH MILK IS PRODUCED IN THE BOROUGH.

Number of farm premises at December, 1943	...	...	30
Number of such farms selling milk	...	...	27
Number of above holding "Accredited" licences	...	...	7

(c) COWSHEDS AND DAIRY PREMISES.

Number of inspections carried out	...	...	176
Number of nuisances found	...	...	75

Five licences to sell Accredited milk were renewed on the 1st January. Three were refused, but as the producers were able to improve their standards of production and satisfy the conditions required for Accredited licences, their licences were renewed during the first six months of the year. In September one producer of Accredited milk ceased milk production entirely, leaving seven licenced producers on 31st December.

Only essential repairs were carried out on farm premises during the year. Many improvements to cowsheds and dairies had to be left over, partly on account of the shortage and high cost of materials and partly due to the reluctance of owners of farm premises to expend capital under present circumstances.

Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927.

The Veterinary Officer acts as Inspector under the above Acts and Orders.

There has been a considerable increase in the amount of live-stock kept on various premises. This applies especially to pigs kept by small holders. Owing to pressure of other work, it has not been possible for the inspector to make as many visits as was desirable to these premises.

Number of inspections made during the year	...	...	58
Number of infringements found	...	...	21

On two occasions during the year the Borough came under Foot and Mouth restrictions. On each occasion the disease originated in pigs. As the virus of Foot and Mouth Disease remains active in bone marrow for many months, the outbreaks may have been caused by contact with unsterilised foreign meat or bones.

Agriculture Act, 1937. Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

The Veterinary Officer, acting as Veterinary Inspector to the Ministry of Agriculture carries out a quarterly clinical examination of all dairy stock in the Borough and also of some herds in the adjoining rural area.

It is probable that without this veterinary examination of such herds, the incidence of bovine tuberculosis in bulk milk samples would be considerably greater. The number of animals dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order has, since 1938, increased year by year, and during the year under review a total of 41 such animals were dealt with.

Details of examinations are as follows :—

(1) MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS.

Number of farms visited 145

Number of cattle examined 3,041

No. of cattle found diseased 72

(2) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS.

No. of farms visited 37

No. of cattle examined 1,081

No. of cattle found diseased 27

During the course of the above examinations, samples of milk and/or sputum are taken from any animal suspected to be diseased for examination at the Pathological Laboratory.

Details of such samples are as follows :—

Single samples of milk examined—	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
----------------------------------	-----------	-----------	--------

(a) Microscopically ...	2	16	18
-------------------------	---	----	----

(b) Biologically ...	0	13	13
----------------------	---	----	----

Bovine sputa examined microscopically	30	8	38
---------------------------------------	----	---	----

Any animal found to be an "open" case of tuberculosis, that is, giving tuberculous milk or excreting tubercle bacilli from the lungs is slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order of 1938.

	Chronic Cough and Definite Clinical Symptoms	Tuberculosis of Udder or Giving T.B. Milk	Tuberculous Vaginal Discharge	Total
ROUGH AREA— ected by Veterinary Officer...	22	2	—	24
JOINING COUNTY AREA— ected by Veterinary Officer...	7	0	—	7
SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BY MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE-- 3. Milk or T.B. Calf on P.M. ...	5	3	2	10
			Total	41

The figures for the previous five years are :—

1938	4	1940	16	1942	22
1939	9	1941	10	1943	41

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

The Burnley Abattoir continues to be one of the largest slaughtering centres in the North Western area, under the Ministry of Food centralised slaughtering scheme.

Centralised slaughtering was first suggested in the report of the Technical Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in 1933 and was adopted in principle by the Ministry of Food in 1940 under the Meat and Livestock Control Scheme.

After five years of the operation of the scheme, its advantages and disadvantages in relation to Public Health can now be judged. One of its main advantages is that all animals slaughtered, the meat of which is distributed over a given area, are now all inspected and subjected to the same amount of examination. The practice pertaining in pre-war times whereby some butchers had their beasts slaughtered in small private slaughterhouses in rural areas, where inspection was either superficial or non-existent, has been abolished. One disadvantage of the scheme is that it requires modern buildings and equipment, otherwise there are great difficulties in carrying out inspection expeditiously and additional inspectors are required. As centralised slaughtering will in all probability continue in post-war years, planning for the provision of more modern abattoir premises on a more suitable site is a matter for post-war consideration.

Under the present scheme, the slaughtermen are paid piece-work rates by a slaughtering contractor. This system raises many difficulties under the Public Health Meat Regulations, Slaughter of Animals Act, etc. In any post-war scheme all such difficulties would be readily overcome if the slaughtermen and other ancillary workers in an Abattoir were employed directly by the Local Authority.

The control and administration of an Abattoir is essentially a Public Health function of a local authority, and in my opinion there would be an advantage in having the administration of the Abattoir included in the powers and duties of the Committee which is responsible for the sanitary and other health services.

Animals slaughtered at the Burnley Abattoir—

Year.		Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1939	...	4,218	260	27,856	2,821	35,155
1940	...	7,517	2,239	63,010	3,301	75,067
1941	...	4,296	1,769	27,399	1,230	34,694
1942	...	4,773	929	34,658	108	40,468
1943	...	4,051	1,474	32,102	172	37,799

The total number of cattle slaughtered is slightly less than in 1942, but year by year the proportion of cows continues to increase. In 1939 the number of cows passing through the Abattoirs was only 16% of the total cattle, and these cows were selected animals. By 1942 the number of cows slaughtered was equal to the number of cattle, that is 50% of the total kill. Further, these were not selected cows but normal dairy herd wastage and the incidence of disease, especially Tuberculosis, was high, necessitating a large percentage being detained for thorough detailed examination by the inspectorate staff.

I referred in detail in my report for 1942 to the great increase in dairy cattle necessitated by the demand for milk, following the introduction of the Government's "Free" and "Assisted" milk scheme for children and expectant mothers. Dairy herds have now reached their peak, so that from now onwards there will be annually a large number of these cows, which have become uneconomic for milk production, slaughtered for food purposes. As such dairy cows have in very many instances taken the place of beef cattle throughout the country, "cow beef" will form a large proportion of "home killed" meat during the next few years. This will mean a greater incidence of diseased meat found in slaughterhouses, with consequent still further increase in work for the Public Health meat inspectors.

Particulars of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during 1943 are as follows :—

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
Number Killed	2,158	1,893	1,474	32,102	172	37,799
Number Inspected ...	2,158	1,893	1,474	32,102	172	37,799
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS. Whole Carcasses con- demned	8	34	45	53	8	148
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	503	634	6	654	27	1824
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis	23.6	35.2	3.5	2.2	2.3	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY. Whole carcasses con- demned	14	155	10	2 *	1	182
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	421	817	6	—	16	1260
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with Tuber- culosis	20.1	51.3	1.1	.0006	9.9	—

* Generalised tuberculosis confirmed by laboratory examination.

The amount of meat found to be diseased and unfit for human con-
sumption during 1943 was :—

On account of tuberculosis..... 51 tons 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 18½ lbs.

On account of other conditions 18 „ 3 „ 1 „ 3 „

Total 69 „ 13 „ 3 „ 21½ „

Public Health Meat Regulations 1924.

Number of infringements found	20
-------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Over half of the infringements under the above Regulations took place at the Public Abattoirs in connection with either the slaughtering, storage and/or distribution of meat.

Owing to the increasing amount of time required to be devoted to meat inspection at the Abattoir, visits to food shops and other premises have been reduced to a minimum.

Visits to premises where Food is prepared, stored or sold were as follows :—

Abattoir	...	...	636	Butchers' Shops	...	...	362
Fish Shops	...	...	50	Greengrocers	...	...	65
Grocers, etc.	...	...	61	Wholesale Premises	...	...	99
Market Stalls	...	...	278	Dairies	...	...	176
Cold Stores	...	...	86	Other Premises	...	...	129

Number of infringements found during the above visits was 137, an increase of 45 over 1942.

The amount of unsound food dealt with from various premises during the year was as follows :—

Fresh Meat	...	583½ lbs.	Dried Milk	...	...	4 cwt. 1 qr.
Imported meat	...	58½ lbs.	Dried Fruit	...	...	296½ lbs.
Tinned meats	...	6,478½ lbs.	Cereals, puddings, etc.	...	...	1,371 lbs.
Tinned Fish	...	448 tins	Biscuits, cakes, etc.	...	...	3,065½ lbs.
Tinned Fruit	...	1,742 tins	Confectionery, sweets	...	...	32 lbs.
Tinned Milk	...	583 tins	Margarine, butter	...	...	98½ lbs.
Tinned Veg. and Soups	1,246	tins	Dried Eggs	...	...	7½ lbs.
Bacon	...	1,228½ lbs.	Fresh Fish	...	...	1,098 lbs.
Fish Cakes	...	453	Tinned Tomatoes	...	...	13½ tins

Total weight — 8 tons 17 cwt. 0 qrs. 5½ lbs.

In addition to the above foodstuffs which were condemned, are large quantities of foods which, although unfit for retail sale as originally intended, were salvaged and used for other purposes. For example, over-ripe fruits were passed for jam-making, potatoes for feeding stock and fats for baking purposes.

The following comparison between the amounts of foodstuffs condemned in 1936 and 1943 shows how the work of the inspectors of meat and other foods has increased.

Total Amount of unsound meat and other foods from all sources.	Tons. Cwt. Qrs. lbs.			
	8	11	1	7
During 1936				
During 1943	78	10	3	27

Analysis of Samples of Food.

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1943.

Nature of Sample.	Informal.		Formal.		Total.	
	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk	17	1	374	20	391	21
,, Tinned	7	—	—	—	7	—
Orange Tonic	1	—	—	—	1	—
Coffee-Chicory Extract...	10	3	—	3	10	6
Coffee	4	—	—	—	4	—
Cocoa	4	—	—	—	4	—
Iodine, Tincture of	7	—	—	—	7	—
Ergot, Extract of	1	—	—	—	1	—
Blackcurrant Syrup	2	—	—	—	2	—
Puree	1	—	—	—	1	—
Rose Hip Syrup	6	—	—	—	6	—
Anchovies, Essence of	1	—	—	—	1	—
Vinegar, Malt	8	—	—	—	8	—
Non-Brewed	4	—	—	—	4	—
Fish Paste	12	—	—	—	12	—
Meat Paste	1	—	—	—	1	—
Mixed Spice	4	—	—	—	4	—
Ginger, Ground	7	—	—	—	7	—
Nutmeg, Ground	1	—	—	—	1	—
Gelatine	8	1	—	1	8	2
Baking Powder	5	—	—	—	5	—
Almond Essence	2	—	—	—	2	—
Vanilla Essence	2	—	—	—	2	—
Beef Extract	1	—	—	—	1	—
" Juice	1	—	—	—	1	—
Roll Mop (Pickled Herrings)...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Salad Cream	3	—	—	—	3	—

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1943.—(Continued).

Nature of Sample.	Informal.		Formal.		Total.	
	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Orange Juice and Halibut Oil.....	1	—	—	—	1	—
Cinnamon	3	—	—	—	3	—
Lemon Essence	1	—	—	—	1	—
Margarine	4	—	—	—	4	—
Butter	4	—	—	—	4	—
Lard	4	—	—	—	4	—
Cheese	4	—	—	—	4	—
Bacon	3	—	—	—	3	—
Ham	1	—	—	—	1	—
Peas, Tinned	2	—	—	—	2	—
Prunes.....	2	—	—	—	2	—
Tea	4	—	—	—	4	—
Sugar	1	—	—	—	1	—
Sardines	1	—	—	—	1	—
Curry Powder	5	—	—	—	5	—
Cassia	1	—	—	—	1	—
Mustard	5	—	—	—	5	—
Pepper	10	—	—	—	10	—
Soya Flour	1	—	—	—	1	—
Onion Essence	2	—	—	—	2	—
" Extract	—	1	—	1	—	2
Arrowroot	2	—	—	—	2	—
Soya Rice	1	—	—	—	1	—
Soybran	1	—	—	—	1	—
Castor Oil	5	—	—	—	5	—
Parrish's Chemical Food	5	—	—	—	5	—
Cream of Tartar	2	—	—	—	2	—
Camphorated Oil	3	—	—	—	3	—
Aspirin	4	—	—	—	4	—
Medicinal Paraffin	4	—	—	—	4	—
Gregory Powder	1	—	—	—	1	—
Zinc and Castor Oil Ointment	2	—	—	—	2	—
Jam	17	—	—	—	17	—
Iron Tonic Pills	4	—	—	—	4	—
Zinc Ointment	4	—	—	—	4	—
Camphor Ice	3	—	—	—	3	—
Sage and Onion Powder Stuffing	1	—	—	—	1	—
Pea Flour	1	—	—	—	1	—
Self Raising Flour	7	—	—	—	7	—
Epsom Salts	3	—	—	—	3	—
Glauber's Salts	1	—	—	—	1	—
Sulphur Ointment	4	—	—	—	4	—
Boracic Ointment	4	—	—	—	4	—
 Totals	259	6	374	25	633	31

Particulars of Informal Samples Adulterated or Below Standard.

SAMPLE.	RESULT.	ACTION TAKEN.
Coffee and Chicory Extract	75% deficient in coffee extractives.	Formal sample taken.
Coffee and Chicory Extract	64% deficient in coffee extractives	Formal sample taken.
Onion Extract ...	3% onion juice and 97% extraneous water ...	Formal sample taken.
Gelatine...	840 parts per 1,000,000 of sulphur dioxide in excess of the permitted amount	Formal sample taken.
Milk	2.4% fat	Formal sample taken.
Coffee and Chicory Extract	31.5% deficient in coffee extractives and an excess of 39 parts per million of benzoic acid	Formal sample taken.

Particulars of Formal Samples Adulterated or Below Standard.

SAMPLE.	RESULT.	ACTION TAKEN.
Milk	7.46% non-fatty solids...	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk	7.93% non-fatty solids...	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk	8.15% non-fatty solids...	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk	8.39% non-fatty solids...	Further samples taken and found genuine.
Milk	8.37% non-fatty solids...	Further samples taken and found genuine.
Coffee and Chicory Extract	70% deficient in coffee extractives.	Vendor prosecuted who in turn cited the manufacturers.
Milk	8.35% non-fatty solids...	Further samples taken and found genuine.
Milk	8.23% non-fatty solids ...	Further samples taken and found genuine.
Milk	2.80% fat and 8.41% non-fatty solids	Verbal caution given, further samples taken and found genuine.
Milk	2.64% fat	Verbal caution given, further samples taken and found genuine.

Particulars of Formal Samples Adulterated or Below Standard—(Continued)

SAMPLE.	RESULT.	ACTION TAKEN.
Coffee and Chicory	46.5% deficient in coffee extractives	Vendor prosecuted, who in turn cited the manufacturers.
Milk	7.73% non-fatty solids...	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk	8.46% non-fatty solids...	Further samples taken and found genuine.
Gelatine...	An excess of 920 parts per 1,000,000 of sulphur dioxide	Vendor prosecuted, but case dismissed on plea of warranty. Further proceedings instituted for giving a false warranty.
Milk	1.96% fat	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk	2.61% fat	Verbal caution given.
Onion Extract	2% onion juice and 98% extraneous water	Vendor prosecuted, and in turn various wholesalers and the manufacturers.
Milk	2.90% fat and 8.23% non-fatty solids	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk	7.68% non-fatty solids...	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk	8.21% non-fatty solids...	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk	2.80% fat	Verbal caution given.
Milk	2.70% fat and 7.31% non-fatty solids	Vendor prosecuted.
Coffee and Chicory Extract	22% deficient in coffee extractives	Manufacturer cautioned.
Milk	6.80% non-fatty solids...	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk	7.13% non-fatty solids...	Vendor prosecuted.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.

The various food substances submitted to the Public Analyst under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act were, when considered necessary or desirable, examined for preservative and prohibited colouring matters. Three samples were found to contain excess of preservative, two of these were informal samples and in each case a formal sample was obtained. In one instance the formal sample contained an excess of preservative and a prosecution was instituted. Details of samples are given in the above list. No samples were found to contain a prohibited colouring matter.

Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941.

An informal sample taken under the Food and Drugs Act 1938 was found to contravene the above statute, but a formal sample was not obtainable and the matter was referred to the Pharmaceutical Society.

SECTION 6.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The incidence and deaths from the chief notifiable diseases (apart from Tuberculosis) during 1943 are as follows :—

		No. of Cases Notified.	Case Rate per 100,000 of pop'lat'n	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 Cases.
Smallpox	...	...	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	38	48	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	248	313	1
Erysipelas	...	...	28	35	2
Enteric Fever	...	...	3	4	—
Measles and German Measles		1434	1811	3	2
Whooping Cough	...	197	249	1	5

Smallpox and Vaccination.

No notifications were received during 1943, and no vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health.

Of 1,160 infants whose births were registered during 1942, only 358 were successfully vaccinated by the end of January, 1944, being equivalent to 30%. The total number of children under 14 years of age who were vaccinated for the first time during the year 1943 was 345.

Scarlet Fever.

Two hundred and forty-eight cases occurred throughout the year. One hundred and ninety-seven cases were isolated in the Burnley Joint Board's Infectious Diseases Hospital ; the remainder were isolated satisfactorily and nursed in their own homes. The average duration of stay in hospital was only 27 days.

Diphtheria.

Thirty-eight cases of Diphtheria were notified, of which 27 were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. There was no period during which diphtheria showed epidemic prevalence.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

During the latter part of 1942, immunisation against diphtheria was commenced in the schools in addition to the clinic held weekly in the School Clinic premises, and was continued during 1943. It is estimated that by the end of 1943, 39% of the pre-school children and 73% of the children aged 5 to 15 years in the Borough were immunised against diphtheria. The charts on the following pages show statistically the progress of immunisation during the last eleven years.

Immunisation Completed.		Children of Pre-school age.	Children of School age.	Adults.
At Clinics ...	...	678	615	7
At Schools...	...	—	1293	—
Total	...	678	1908	7

The total attendances made for these injections were 5,038.

Other Infectious Diseases.

MEASLES : One thousand, three hundred and thirty cases of measles were notified, as compared with 623 in the previous year. In addition, 104 cases of German Measles occurred.

WHOOPING COUGH : Whooping cough increased during the year, 197 cases being notified, 143 of which were in children under 5 years of age.

PNEUMONIA : One hundred and eight cases of primary pneumonia were notified, this number being 36 less than that of 1942. Influenza was not prevalent and 28 cases of pneumonia due to influenza occurred.

ENTERIC FEVER : Three cases of Typhoid Fever were notified, but these were isolated cases, showing no connection one with the other.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER : There were eight cases with 3 deaths, as against 20 cases in the previous year.

DYSENTERY : Ten sporadic cases occurred, scattered throughout the year, without any traceable common source of infection.

SCABIES : Scabies, which has been very prevalent during the last five years, showed a considerable increase in 1943. 815 children and 307 adults were treated at the Cleansing Station, the total attendances for treatment being 3,054. While the sufferers were receiving disinfectant baths and treatment in the Cleansing Station, their wearing apparel was steam disinfected, and the household bedding, bedlinen, etc., were also removed and disinfected.

Infectious Diseases Hospital. (BURNLEY JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD).

See separate report, made to the Burnley Joint Hospital Board, on the work of the Board's Institutions.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Age in years on
31st December of
the corresponding
year.

Persons inoculated each year from 1933-1943.

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	
0 —	—	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	Total inoculated aged under five years on 31st December, 1943.
1 —	8	22	22	26	53	36	9	9	86	317	260	
2 —	10	19	27	42	55	67	43	86	224	338	202	
3 —	10	23	15	39	63	29	46	79	157	307	107	1960
4 —	23	30	19	55	44	39	44	53	112	243	108	
5 —	90	48	36	40	44	43	40	77	89	276	112	Total inoculated aged 5-14 years on 31st December, 1943
6 —	139	41	38	34	37	11	49	53	298	148		
7 —		125	32	35	24	12	26	71	290	196		
8 —			159	44	24	15	40	83	254	169	7608	
9 —				138	27	15	43	57	299	166		
10 —					84	13	18	43	308	181		
11 —						25	17	33	311	190		
12 —							3	25	301	237		
13 —								15	341	256		
14 —									142	245		
15 and over											47	Total inoculated aged 15 years and over on 31st December, 1943
Total each year	141	285	285	431	511	410	274	500	1048	4026	2624	967
												Grand Total 1934-43 10535

(In calculating the totals at the end of 1943 no account is taken of deaths which may have occurred since immunisation).

Cancer.

No alterations were made during 1943 in the arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer, and no proposals have yet been submitted to the Ministry of Health under the Cancer Act, 1939.

Prevention of Blindness.

No action was taken under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

THE BLIND PERSONS' ACTS are administered by the Special Services Sub-Committee of the Education Committee, on which are co-opted representatives of the Burnley Blind Society and the League of the Blind. The Register of the Blind contains the following :—

Number of new cases during 1943	...	...	...	...	30
Transfers from other Authorities	...	...	...	...	10
Deaths during 1943	...	...	...	...	25
Removals from register during 1943	...	...	...	...	4
Number on register on 31st December, 1943	...	...	...	...	260
Number in receipt of grants from the Local Authority on 31st December, 1943	...	...	...	...	142

Cases from the County Borough of Burnley treated in the Hospital for Infectious Diseases. (Classified according to Final Diagnosis).

DISEASE.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1942.	Admis- sions.	Dis- charges.	Deaths.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1943.	Average stay in Hospital of patients discharged (days).
Scarlet Fever	22	193	204	—	11	27.7
Diphtheria	6	27	24	—	9	71.7
Diphtheria Carrier	—	16	15	—	1	
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Carrier	—	2	2	—	—	
Scarlet Fever and T.B. Meningitis	—	1	—	1	—	
Scarlet Fever and Chickenpox	—	1	1	—	—	
Measles	3	17	19	1	—	
Whooping Cough	1	9	10	—	—	
Chickenpox	—	2	—	—	2	
Pneumonia	—	10	8	2	—	
Pneumonia and Chickenpox	—	1	1	—	—	
Meningitis—Tuberculous	—	1	—	1	—	
Encephalo- Streptococcal	—	1	1	—	—	
Cerebro-Spinal	1	3	3	1	—	26
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	7	8	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	2	2	—	—	
Pemphigus	—	3	3	—	—	
Erysipelas	—	11	9	1	—	
Dysentery	2	13	15	—	—	
Tuberculosis	—	7	6	1	—	
Tonsillitis	—	11	11	—	—	
Influenza	—	3	3	—	—	
Bullous Impetigo	—	1	1	—	—	
Chickenpox and Whooping Cough	—	1	1	—	—	
Enteric Fever	3	2	5	—	—	
Non Infectious	—	28	27	1	—	
 Total	39	374	379	10	24	29.8

DISINFECTION.

Total visits to houses in connection with infectious diseases ...	2203
Total number of premises disinfected ...	... ... ... 611
Total articles of bedding, etc., disinfected ...	... ... ... 9387
Library books disinfected ...	... ... ... 348
Cyanide fumigation of household contents ...	... ... ... 5 houses
Cleansing baths given to verminous persons (39 persons), scabies cases (1,141 persons) and persons removed to Council houses, etc. 3093	
No. of articles (bedding, etc.) disinfested in respect of families removed from condemned property to Council houses ...	76

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

The following is a report by the Municipal Bacteriologist on the work of the Laboratory during 1943.

I. General Statistics.

Sputa for tubercle bacilli ...	positive ...	82	
	negative ...	585	667
„ „ tubercle bacilli cultures	... ...	... ...	26
„ „ Concentration ... ...	... ...	... ...	24
„ „ Biological examination for T.B.	... ...	... ...	25
Swabs for diphtheria bacilli	positive ...	148	
	negative ...	2680	2828
Virulence tests (diphtheria)	... ...	... ...	26
Swabs other than diphtheria	... ...	... ...	534
Pus and Exudates	Microscopic	196	
	Culture ...	62	258
Urine	Microscopic	261	
	Culture ...	361	
	Chemical ...	2	
	For tubercle bacilli	16	640
Blood... ...	Bacteriological	32	
	Cytological ...	14	
	Serological ...	24	70
Cerebro-spinal fluid	Bacteriological	98	
	Cytological ...	57	155
Faeces ...	Microscopic...	9	
	Culture ...	275	284
Cultures for tubercle bacilli (excluding sputa)	... ...	... ...	51
Tissues for histological examination	... ...	... ...	286
Vaccines ... ... ... ...	... ...	... ...	10
Waters for bacteriological examination	... ...	... ...	79
Milks for reductase test ... ...	... ...	126	
„ „ resazurin test ... ...	... ...	129	
„ „ count (bacteriological) ...	... ...	6	
„ „ B. Coli ... ... ...	... ...	228	
„ „ microscopic for tubercle bacilli...	... ...	25	
„ „ biological for tubercle bacilli ...	... ...	226	740
*Miscellaneous examinations	... ...	... ...	95
			6,798
V.D. Specimens ... ... ... ...	... ...	... ...	5,352
			12,150

*These include examination of transfusion solutions, seminal fluids, tins of milk, milk, catgut, cow sputa, faeces for occult blood, biological examinations for tubercle bacilli of pleural fluids, C.S. fluids and urine, Paul-Bunnell tests and examination of slides for Vincent's Angina.

II. Source of the Specimens.

(a) GENERAL :

	Burnley P.H. Dpt. & Clinics.	Burnley Municipal Hospitals.	Infectious Diseases Hospital.	Victoria Hospital.	Private Practitioners.	Padiham U.D.C.	Brierfield U.D.C.	Burnley R.D.C.	Colne Borough.	Others.	Totals.
Sputum—											
Positive.....	52	8	12	1	19	—	—	1	—	—	82
Negative	211	69	48	5	229	—	—	8	6	—	585
T.B. Culture.....	18	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	26
Concentration	16	2	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	24
Biological	16	3	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	25
Swabs for K.L.B.—											
Positive.....	6	1	110	1	22	1	—	6	—	—	148
Negative	316	192	1861	49	203	14	4	9	29	3	2680
Virulence Tests	2	2	20	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	26
Other Swabs	24	270	55	158	24	—	—	1	—	2	534
Tissues.....	5	64	—	197	20	—	—	—	—	—	286
Pus and Exudates—											
Microscopical	—	—	28	4	158	6	—	—	—	—	196
Culture	—	—	19	3	35	5	—	—	—	—	62
Urine—											
Microscopical	1	120	8	114	17	—	—	1	—	—	32
Culture	5	121	109	110	15	2	—	1	—	—	14
Chemical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	24
T.B.											
Blood—											
Bacteriological	—	—	9	1	18	4	—	—	—	—	9
Cytological	—	2	1	—	4	7	—	—	—	—	275
Agglutination	1	1	5	4	11	1	—	—	—	—	51
Grouping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
C.S. Fluid—											
Bacteriological	—	1	23	20	53	1	—	—	—	—	98
Cytological	—	—	7	10	39	1	—	—	—	—	57
Faeces—											
Microscopical	—	1	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	25
Culture	7	48	129	59	15	5	—	—	—	—	226
T.B. Cultures (no sputa)	—	—	13	9	23	6	—	—	—	—	228
Vaccines	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	126
Various	45	6	32	8	—	—	—	—	7	4	129
Waters	67	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Milks—											
Microscopical	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
T.B. Biological	226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	226
B. Coli	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	228
M.B. Reductase	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126
Resazurin	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129
Count	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Totals	1530	1018	2365	1136	620	20	9	40	47	13	6798

(b) V.D. SPECIMENS :

	Nature of Test.	Where for.	No. examined for				
			Burnley.	L.C.C.	W.R. C.C.	Others.	Total.
Microscopical	For Spirochaetes	Treatment Centre ...	24	24	2	—	50
		Hospitals, etc.	1	—	—	—	1
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	—	—	—	—
	For Gonococci	Treatment Centre ...	651	384	31	—	1066
		Hospitals, etc.	74	12	—	—	86
		Pte. Practitioners ...	23	36	—	—	59
	For Trichomonas Vaginalis	Treatment Centre ...	68	41	7	—	116
		Hospitals, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	—	—	—	—
Semen Tests	Cultures for Gonococci	Treatment Centre ...	591	320	37	—	948
		Hospitals, etc.	67	16	—	—	83
		Pte. Practitioners ...	11	3	—	—	14
	Wasserman Reaction	Treatment Centre ...	366	235	11	2	614
		Hospitals, etc.	375	239	9	—	623
		Pte. Practitioners ...	52	95	—	—	147
	Kahn Test	Treatment Centre ...	366	235	11	2	614
		Hospitals, etc.	375	239	9	—	623
		Pte. Practitioners ...	52	95	—	—	147
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	Gonococcus Complement Fixation Test	Treatment Centre ...	—	3	1	—	4
		Hospitals, etc.	7	1	—	—	8
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	1	—	—	1
	Wasserman Reaction	Treatment Centre ...	9	2	—	—	11
		Hospitals, etc.	46	13	—	—	59
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	—	—	—	—
	Cell Count	Treatment Centre ...	7	1	—	—	8
		Hospitals, etc.	17	5	—	—	22
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	—	—	—	—
Urine	Globulin (Pandy)	Treatment Centre ...	9	1	—	—	10
		Hospitals, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	—	—	—	—
	Colloidal (Lange)	Treatment Centre ...	9	1	—	—	10
		Hospitals, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	—	—	—	—
	Estimation of Protein	Treatment Centre ...	9	1	—	—	10
		Hospitals, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	—	—	—	—
Microscopical	Treatment Centre ...	10	5	—	—	15	
	Hospitals, etc.	2	1	—	—	3	
	Pte. Practitioners ...	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS			3221	2009	118	4	5352

III. Comparison of the last six years.

Year	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
General Specimens	4,673	4,451	5,559	6,773	6,523	6,798
V.D. Specimens	... 3,071	2,318	2,997	3,602	3,568	5,352
Totals	... 7,744	6,769	8,556	10,375	10,091	12,150

IV. Samples of Milk Examined for Tuberclle Bacilli.

During the year, 213 animal inoculations were carried out from various bulk samples of milk, of which 12 or 5.6% were found to contain tubercle bacilli. In addition, 13 samples from individual cows submitted by the Veterinary Officer were also examined biologically, none of which was found to be positive.

V. Bacteriological Examination of Samples of Milk.

Up to the beginning of April, the testing of milks was carried out as in previous years. Since that date, the Resazurin Test, instead of the Methylene Blue Test, has been adopted for the testing of ungraded milks.

The tests now carried out are as follows :—

Accredited Milks :	Methylene Blue Test and Coliform Test.
Tuberculin Tested Milks :	— do. —
Pasteurised Milks :	Coliform Test and Bacteriological Count.
Ordinary Milks :	Resazurin and Coliform Test.

ACCREDITED, T.T., PASTEURISED AND UNGRADED MILKS (UP TO 31/3/43).

Combined result of Methylene Blue and Coliform Tests.	Accredited	T. Tested	Pasteurised (coliform test only)	Ungraded (only up to 31/3/43)	Total
Satisfactory ...	42	10	1	26	79
Unsatisfactory ...	22	1	3	24	50
Totals ...	64	11	4	50	129

UNGRADED MILKS (AS FROM 1/4/43).					
Resazurin Test		Coliform Test.			
Category A	(disc reading of 4 and over)	...	Satisfactory	...	53
,, B	(disc reading of 1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$)	...	Unsatisfactory	...	43
,, C	(disc reading of 0 to $\frac{1}{2}$)	...	Total	...	96
		—		—	
	Total	...	127		

VI. Bacteriological Remarks.

Since last year's report, fresh data were collected on the usefulness of the new culture media for dysentery—(desoxycholate-citrate-agar) and diphtheria bacilli (Tellurite media).

DYSENTERY : Of 92 specimens containing dysentery bacilli all were positive on the new medium whilst only 42 were detected by the old method. For reasons of economy, this comparison was restricted to fresh cases only in which there is usually heavy growth of bacilli. If clearance and carrier examinations, in which pathogens are usually much scantier, had been included, the superiority of the new medium would have been still more marked.

DIPHTHERIA : Of 150 swabs containing diphtheria bacilli, 94 (62.7%) were positive on the Loeffler medium, and 143 (95.3%) on the Tellurite medium.

CLASSIFICATION OF DYSENTERY AND SALMONELLA CASES FROM BURNLEY AND DISTRICT OBSERVED IN 1943.

Dysentery	...	...	Flexner	...	...	2 cases.
			Sonne	...	...	18 cases.
Salmonellas	...	...	S. Typhi	...	...	2 cases.
			S. Typhi murium	...	...	2 cases.
			S. Thompson	...	...	1 case.
			S. Sundsvall	...	...	1 case.

Biochemical Examinations. (By Mr. H. Lawrie, B.Sc., Part-time Biochemist).

Hospital or Clinic.	Test Meals.	Blood Ureas.	Sugar Tol. Curves.	Cerebro-Spinal Fluids.	Blood Counts.	Urea Clearance.	Various	Total
Maternity Hospital	—	6	—	—	42	—	26	74
Municipal General Hospital...	13	71	16	—	40	—	43	183
Infectious Diseases Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Municipal Clinics	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
TOTALS	13	77	20	—	82	—	70	262

SECTION 7. TUBERCULOSIS

The number of primary notifications during 1943 was 99. The localisation of disease, ages and sexes were :—

Age Periods	NEW CASES.						DEATHS.					
	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1—5	1	1	2	3	2	5	—	—	—	2	1	3
5—10	2	1	3	3	5	8	—	—	—	1	—	1
10—15	2	3	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
15—20	3	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
20—25	3	9	12	1	—	1	2	5	7	1	—	1
25—35	7	8	15	2	4	6	3	5	8	—	—	—
35—45	6	1	7	—	2	2	4	4	8	—	—	—
45—55	8	1	9	—	1	1	4	1	5	1	—	1
55—65	7	1	8	1	—	1	8	—	8	1	—	1
65 and upwards	2	1	3	—	1	1	3	1	4	—	—	—
Total	41	32	71	11	15	26	24	16	40	7	3	10

In addition to the primary notifications, three cases were discovered after death through the Registrar's death returns, and four were transferred from other areas. The total new cases were, therefore, 106, of which 77 were pulmonary and 29 non-pulmonary.

At the end of 1943 there remained on the Tuberculosis Notification Register in Burnley 413 cases as follows :—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total	
Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cases.	
161	102	263	67	83	150	413

DEATHS.—Of the persons who died of pulmonary tuberculosis during 1943, 32% were notified only within a year previous to the date of death.

The following Table gives particulars of the site and age distribution of those who died.

	-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	Over 75	Total
Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	7	16	13	2	2	40
Nervous System.....	1	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	7
Intestines and Peritoneum	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Vertebral Column	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lymphatic System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Genito-Urinary System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disseminated	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Total	1	2	1	1	10	16	15	2	2	50

Sixteen deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system were new cases notified during the year. The average age at death of pulmonary cases was 43 years. The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis per 1,000 living was 0.63, compared with 0.95 in 1942. The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population was 0.51, and that from other forms of tuberculosis was 0.13.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

It was not necessary to take any action under these regulations during 1943.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

It was not necessary for the Council to take any action during 1943 for the compulsory removal to hospital of any person suffering from tuberculosis.

THE TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

No alteration has been made in the premises, days and hours on which the Dispensary is open, or in the sanatoria and hospital bed accommodation utilised. During 1943 an average of 53 beds was occupied.

NEW CASES.—The number of new cases and contacts seen at the Dispensary during the year was 378. 46 were examined as contacts. The corresponding figures last year are 352 new cases (including 57 contacts). 293 of the new cases were found not to be tuberculous.

Of the 378 new cases, 109 or 28.8% were children under 15 years of age. The sex distribution of the new cases is given below.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total. 1942
Adults	144	125	269	267
Children (under 15)...	57	52	109	85
	—	—	—	—
	201	177	378	352
	—	—	—	—

Work done at or in connection with the Tuberculosis Scheme :—

Number of times open	Day	147	196
	Evening	49	
Number of patients who attended		...	581
Number of attendances by patients		...	1,856

Details of Work :—

Number of Examinations by the			
Tuberculosis Officer	...	...	1,703
Number of X-Ray Examinations	...	...	588

Visits paid by Nurse to Homes :—

For Dispensary purposes	...	...	3,101
Re Notifications under Tuberculosis			
Regulations	...	...	114

The following is a return showing the work of the Dispensary for the Year 1943, on similar lines to the returns now made quarterly to the Ministry of Health.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1943.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL.				Grand Total	
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	30	19	5	3	4	8	7	5	34	27	12	8	81	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	4	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	81	32	35	247	
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	15	12	9	46	
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as:—														
(a) Recovered	3	2	—	1	—	3	2	—	3	5	2	1	11	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	96	44	44	293	
D. NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	125	69	8	8	27	44	33	34	152	113	41	42	348	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	4	

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	332	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to homes (including personal consultations)	29
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous year	5	9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	3,101
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	27	10. Number of:—	
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	32	(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	287
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	1,856	(b) X-Ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary Work ...	588
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	52	11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above	4
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—		12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ...	150
(a) Personal	36		
(b) Other	228		

(B) Number of Dispensaries for Treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).

Provided by the Council

Provided by Voluntary Bodies

Initial Reports received from Medical Practitioners on Form G.P. 17 in respect of insured patients	...	...	...	...	...	20
Progress Reports received from Medical Practitioners in respect of insured patients	...	...	...	...	...	39
Extra nourishment supplied to necessitous patients (cases received Milk)	...	...	...	...	...	98
Cartons of Cod Liver Oil and Malt issued	...	...	...	...	...	232lbs.
Sputum Cups issued	...	...	...	...	...	56
Paper Handkerchiefs issued	...	...	...	...	...	6,650
Bottles of Disinfectant	...	...	...	...	...	973

Mantoux testing on children attending the Dispensary was widely practised during the year and proved of great help in diagnosis. 151 tests were carried out on 88 children. 34 of these gave negative results and 54 positive. In 24 cases there was a history of contact with tuberculosis in the home, and 22 of these were positive, showing the high rate to be found in tuberculous households. Several children thought to be tuberculous were cleared of this suspicion by being negative to a strength of 1/100 Old Tuberculin.

Two strengths of tuberculin were used. 1/10,000 O.T., followed by 1/100 O.T. if the former proved negative.

Home Nursing.

The services of the staff of the District Nursing Association are utilised for the nursing of tuberculosis patients in their own homes. During 1943 these nurses made 230 visits in respect of 14 cases.

Dental Treatment for Tuberculous Persons.

No alteration in the arrangements for dental treatment has been made. The following are particulars of the work done :—

Number of cases under treatment	...	...	8
Number of attendances	...	...	27
Dentures supplied	...	...	4
Fillings	...	...	—
Extractions	...	...	24
Scalings	...	...	—
Dressings	...	...	—
Other Operations	...	...	18

A number of Burnley patients received dental treatment whilst undergoing treatment in Sanatoria.

TREATMENT IN INSTITUTIONS.

Forty-eight Burnley patients were in various Hospitals and Sanatoria for the Treatment of Tuberculosis at the end of 1942. 80 other cases were admitted during the year, 83 cases were discharged, and 3 died, leaving 43 still in Institutions at the end of 1943.

Twenty-five beds are retained in Westmorland Sanatorium, Grange-over-Sands, mainly for pulmonary cases, and beds in other institutions are rented as required for pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases.

Fifty-six cases of skin and glandular tuberculosis referred by the Tuberculosis Officer received treatment by actino-therapy at the Municipal General Hospital. 1,292 attendances were made, 1,573 treatments being given under the direction of the Radiologist to the hospital.

X-Ray Diagnosis and Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.

During the year under review, 588 patients were referred to the X-Ray Department of the Municipal General Hospital, where all the Local Authority's X-Ray work is centred, for radiographic examinations as an aid to diagnosis. Every new case sent for investigation is screened and skiagrams are taken.

Twenty-one patients received artificial pneumothorax treatment. In most cases this treatment was commenced while they were in sanatoria, and refills were continued after their discharge. 263 refills were given in 1943.

SECTION 8: VENEREAL DISEASES

Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre.

The total number of patients under treatment at the Venereal Diseases Centre during 1943 was 592, the total attendances which they made being 6,875. At the beginning of the year 176 cases were under treatment ; 23 who were removed from the register in a previous year because of having failed to continue attendances for treatment, returned for treatment during the year ; 363 cases attended for the first time (including 30 who were known to have received treatment at other centres).

Of the new cases, 205 (or 57%) were diagnosed as suffering from venereal diseases (67 syphilis, 138 gonorrhoea). 147 were found not to have venereal disease and 11 remained undiagnosed at the end of the year. New cases of syphilis again showed an increase in both men and women, the increase over the previous year being proportionally greater in women, and the total number of women under treatment for syphilis was again considerably higher than the number of men. New cases of gonorrhoea in both men and women also increased considerably.

The number of new cases confirmed as suffering from venereal disease increased from 130 in 1942, to 205 in 1943.

The number of attendances for the individual attention of the Medical Officer was 4,651. Owing to changes in the technique of treatment of cases of gonorrhoea, less frequent attendances for treatment are necessary. Attendances for intermediate treatment were 2,224, as compared with 1,594 in 1942, and 2,755 in 1941.

The annual returns supplied to the Ministry of Health are not reproduced, in order to economise in paper.

Details of the pathological examinations carried out in connection with the treatment centre are given in the Public Health Laboratory section of this report.

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

	Burnley	Lancs. County Council	West Riding County Council	Total
Number of new cases from each area—				
Syphilis	34	30(2)	3	67(2)
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea	90(2)	42(6)	6	138(8)
Conditions other than Venereal	74(3)	72(2)	12(2)	158(7)
TOTAL	198	144	21	363
Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area ...	4087 (20)	2582 (24)	206 (5)	6875 (49)

Figures in brackets indicate service cases which are included in the totals.

Supplies of Arsenobenzene Compounds.

Three doctors on the approved list, together with the Medical Officers of the Hospitals availed themselves of this free supply. 46 doses were supplied to them.

Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

No action has been taken during the year under the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 9. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

No changes in the methods of administration of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services were made during 1943.

More than 73% of the attendances at the Infant Welfare Clinics were made by children in the first year of life. The total attendances were 13,609, which is over 2,000 more than in the previous year. The attendances may be considered to be satisfactory, considering the number of mothers of young children who are employed in industry and the reluctance of mothers to attend in the afternoons of the winter months when "black-out" conditions make their return home difficult.

1,159 expectant mothers attended the ante-natal clinics, an increase of 277 over the previous year.

The Health Visitors made 15,535 routine infant visits, of which 6,313 were to children under one year of age and 9,222 to children between the ages of one and five years. In addition, they made 1,098 ante-natal visits, 653 visits to cases of infectious disease, etc., and 1,664 visits regarding Diphtheria Immunization.

The notified births were 1,358, two hundred and six more than in the previous year.

The various maternity and child welfare services were described fully in previous reports. In this report I submit merely a summary of statistics for the clinics, visits made by the staff, confinements attended, etc.

Births.

Number of births *notified*, after adjustment for transferred notifications, 1,358 (1,292 live births and 66 still births).

The 1,358 live and still births were notified by the following :—

Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	636
Doctors and Parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Municipal Maternity and General Hospitals	...						662
							1,358

Number of births *registered*, after adjustment for transferred registrations, 1,359 (1,306 live births and 53 still births).

Attendance at Birth.

Enquiries made by the Health Visitors showed that of the 1,414 confinements which occurred in the Borough,

- 3 were attended by doctors only.
- 133 were attended by both doctors and midwives.
- 484 were attended by midwives only.
- 794 occurred in the Bank Hall Maternity and the Municipal General Hospitals.

Midwives' Acts.

Twenty-nine midwives notified their intention to practise midwifery during 1943. There were employed as follows :—

In Municipal General and Maternity Hospitals	...	...	17
As whole-time domiciliary Municipal Midwives	...	...	8
In Private Practice	...	...	4

Domiciliary Midwifery.

Owing to an increase in the number of confinements the staff of domiciliary midwives was increased from seven to eight in October, 1943.

A total of 1,414 confinements occurred in the Borough, including cases which came into the town from other areas for their confinements. Of these, 794 took place in institutions, 500 were attended by the six whole-time midwives employed by the Authority in domiciliary midwifery (426 as midwives and 74 as maternity cases); 117 by midwives in private practice and 3 by doctors only.

Forty-five routine visits were paid by the Supervisor to the midwives during the year. The Supervisor also interviewed midwives at the Health Office weekly. No midwife was suspended from practice.

Medical Aid Summoned by Midwives.

Two hundred and twenty-three records of sending for medical aid under Rule E. 12 of the Central Midwives' Board were received from the midwives in respect of domiciliary cases. Of these 181 were on account of complications or difficult conditions of the mothers and 42 of conditions in the new born infants.

Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.

The admissions, discharges and deaths of maternity cases are as follows :—

In Hospital on 1st January, 1943...	...	...	38
Women admitted ...	...	...	817
Discharges ...	...	...	816
Deaths ...	...	...	3
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1943			36
Number admitted for Ante-Natal Treatment ...	...	...	35
Number of women delivered during the year ...	...	...	774
Average duration of stay ...	...	...	14.0 days

One hundred and three of the Maternity Hospital cases were emergency cases, admitted on account of some complication arising shortly before or after the onset of labour, and 12 cases were admitted without any previous booking or ante-natal supervision. Apart from these, all women who were admitted had engaged beds previously and received ante-natal supervision at the clinic attached to the Hospital.

Of the 817 admissions to the Maternity Hospital, 152 (19%) were patients from adjacent districts.

Training of Midwives.

Bank Hall Maternity Hospital is approved by the Central Midwives Board for the first period of training under the Board's rules. Only general trained nurses are accepted and a salary is paid. The number of midwifery pupils under training was :—

No. undergoing training on 1st January, 1943	...	...	17
No. commenced during 1943 ...	...	...	30
No. completed training during 1943...	...	...	29
No. who obtained C.M.B. First Period Certificate during 1943	...	...	25

Ante-natal and Post-natal Care.

(a) Clinics.

Clinic	Times Open	Number of Expectant Mother			Post-natal		Total Attend- ances	Average per Session
		Attending	Attending for the first time	Subsequent Attendances	No. Attend- ing	Attend- ances		
Bank Hall Clinic	205	1142	856	5017	415	442	6315	31
*Rosegrove.....	51	17	14	44	5	5	63	1
TOTALS ...	256	1159	870	5061	420	447	6378	—

*Ante-natal cases seen during Infant Welfare Sessions at Rosegrove Infant Welfare Centre.

(b) General Practitioner Scheme.

Women Examined.		Total Number of examinations by private medical practitioners.
Ante- natal.	Post- natal.	
231	2	327

The Municipal Midwives, in addition to referring their patients to general medical practitioners and ante-natal clinics for examination, themselves made 3,879 ante-natal examinations, either in the patients' homes or in their own consulting rooms; and in addition to 9,400 visits in the puerperium they made 523 post-natal visits.

The percentage of expectant mothers who attended the Ante-natal Clinics was 81% of the notified births. The percentage examined under the General Practitioner Ante-natal Scheme was 17%. Therefore the total number of expectant mothers who received ante-natal supervision through the Schemes of the Local Authority represented 98% of the births notified during the year.

Services of Consulting Obstetrician.

The obstetrical specialist is paid an inclusive salary to cover all the consulting and operative work performed for the Local Authority in the Maternity Hospital, the Ante-natal Clinic, the Municipal General Hospital and in connection with domiciliary supervision of women during pregnancy, labour and the puerperium.

In addition to examining cases referred to him at the Ante-natal Clinic, he was called in consultation by medical practitioners at patients' homes on thirteen occasions. The cases on which his opinion and assistance were sought were :—

Multiple Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	1
Breech and Adherent Placenta	...	...	...	...	1
Breech with Extended Legs	...	...	...	...	1
Toxaemic Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	1
Pregnancy with Megalo-colon	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Pyelitis	...	...	...	...	2
Threatened Abortion	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia in Puerperium	...	...	...	...	1
Post-Partum Thrombo-Phlebitis	...	...	...	...	2
Lactational Melancholia...	...	...	...	...	1

Maternal Mortality.

Five women died in consequence of pregnancy or childbirth. All these deaths were investigated and reports forwarded to the Ministry of Health. Two were Burnley residents and three were cases sent into the Maternity Hospital from adjoining areas on account of complications. Three of the deaths occurred in the Maternity Hospital, one in the Ambulance before arrival at the Maternity Hospital, and one in the Municipal General Hospital.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Twenty-three cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, this number being two less than in the previous year.

Still-Births.

Fifty-three still-births (after adjustment for transferred notifications) were notified in 1943 as compared with 47 in 1942. Enquiry was made to elicit any factors which contributed to the still-births.

Infant Welfare Centres.

Statistics of the attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres are given on page 70.

Eighty-four pre-school children made 395 attendances at the School Clinic for treatment of minor ailments.

Toddlers' Clinic.

Fourteen sessions were held, at which 28 children were examined, 17 of whom were found to require treatment or observation.

Owing to the very small numbers of children attending the Toddlers' Clinic, it was discontinued in August, 1943.

THE PARTICULARS OF WORK AT THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRES DURING THE YEAR ARE AS FOLLOWS :—

Meals, Cod Liver Oil, etc., for Children and Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Owing to the absence of unemployment, there was no necessity to put into operation during the year the scheme for the supply of free meals to expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children. Only one mother was supplied with meals for a short period. Apart from the cod liver oil, orange juice and vitamin tablets supplied through the Ministry of Food Scheme, 570 lbs. of Cod Liver Oil and 147 cartons of Adexolin were supplied by the Welfare Authority.

Home Nursing, Home Helps.

The District Nurses attended 31 mothers and 36 babies, making altogether 1,502 domiciliary visits. No home help was supplied during 1943.

Dental Treatment.

	No. of Cases			Attend- ances	Extrac- tions	Fillings etc.	Dentures Supplied
	Old	New	Total				
Mothers	6	32	38	118	175	53	5
Children	1	12	13	18	22	1	—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Eight cases were notified during the year. Seven occurred in hospital and one was removed from home to hospital for treatment. The district nurses attended all the cases who were nursed at home.

The incidence and the results of treatment are as follows :—

Cases notified	8	Vision impaired...	—	—
Rate per 1,000 registered births	6.12	Vision lost	—	—
Treated at home	4	Under treatment at end of year	—	—
Treated in Hospital	4	Deaths	—	—
Vision unimpaired	7	Left town before completion of treatment	—	1

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Two cases occurred during 1943.

Child Life Protection.

No. of persons who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year...	...	...	...	...	10
No. of children ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	10
Visits made by Health Visitor	...	...	...	...	52

Boarded-out Children.

Number of children boarded-out in Burnley on 31st December, 1943:—

Burnley Public Assistance Cases	...	...	...	5
Lancashire County Public Assistance Cases	...	...	...	3
Blackpool Public Assistance Cases	...	...	...	1
				—
				9
				—
Visits made by Health Visitors...	...	...	...	123

Actino-Therapy and X-Ray Examinations.

One hundred and seventy-six pre-school children and 10 mothers received treatment. 2,307 attendances were made.

One hundred and six mothers and 5 children referred from the Welfare Centres were X-Rayed at the Municipal General Hospital.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

No changes have been effected in the Orthopaedic scheme during 1943. A report on the work of the Orthopaedic Clinic, with separate statistics of school children and children under school age, are given in my Report as School Medical Officer, which is bound with this Report.

• DETAILS OF THE WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS
DURING 1943.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Visits to newly born infants	...	...	1,255
Re-visits—1st year	...	...	5,058
2nd „	...	...	2,462
3rd „	...	...	2,507
4th „	...	...	2,297
5th „	...	...	1,956
			15,535

Visits in connection with :—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	642
Diphtheria Immunisation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,664
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Ante-natal cases (633 visits re admissions to Maternity Hospital)	...						1,098
Child Life Protection cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Number of Sessions at the Infant Welfare Centres	...						290
Number of Attendances at the Centres by the Health Visitors	...						319
Number of Attendances at the Nursery Schools by Health Visitors	...						87

TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of Sessions held at the Dispensary (Day, 147 ; Evening, 49)	196
Visits to Tuberculous cases :—	
Notification under Tuberculosis Regulations	...
For Dispensary purposes	...
Patients' Attendances at Dispensary	1,856

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Number of days on which the School Clinic was open	...	...	310
Number of attendances at Clinic	...	...	38,184
Number of visits paid to School Children	...	...	6,167
Special visits to Schools for Cleanliness Inspection	...	...	124
Number of children examined at Cleanliness Inspection	32,487

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

Visits to Boarded-out Children	123
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APPENDICES

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE
IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1943.

Causes of Death.	Sex	0	1	5	15	45	65	All Ages
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers....	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
	F	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
3. Scarlet Fever	M	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
5. Diphtheria.....	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	—	—	—	9	12	3	24
	F	—	—	—	14	1	1	16
7. Other Forms of Tuberculosis	M	1	2	—	1	2	—	6
	F	—	1	—	2	—	—	3
8. Syphilitic Diseases	M	—	—	—	—	7	1	8
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
9. Influenza	M	—	—	—	1	10	11	22
	F	—	—	—	3	11	17	31
10. Measles	M	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	F	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-Enceph.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Acute Inf. Encephalitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Cancer, Buccal Cavity, etc., Oesoph. (M) and Uterus (F)	M	—	—	—	—	5	7	12
	F	—	—	—	4	12	1	17
14. Cancer, Stomach, Duodenum.....	M	—	—	—	—	11	4	15
	F	—	—	—	3	6	10	19
15. Cancer of Breast	M	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	—	—	—	3	8	5	16
16. Cancer of all other sites	M	—	1	—	2	21	25	49
	F	—	—	—	3	18	19	40
17. Diabetes	M	—	—	—	1	1	3	5
	F	—	—	—	2	6	10	18
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	M	—	—	—	—	15	39	54
	F	—	—	—	2	33	54	89

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH
 OF BURNLEY.—(Continued).

Causes of Death.	Sex	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—	All Ages	
19. Heart Disease	M	—	—	—	10	51	99	160	
	F	—	—	—	12	38	112	162	
20. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	—	—	1	—	6	7	14	
	F	—	—	—	—	5	11	16	
21. Bronchitis	M	—	—	—	3	25	27	55	
	F	1	1	—	1	6	28	37	
22. Pneumonia	M	5	2	—	—	4	5	16	
	F	5	1	1	5	5	8	25	
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	M	—	—	—	2	4	4	10	
	F	—	—	—	1	4	2	7	
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	M	1	—	—	—	4	2	7	
	F	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	
25. Diarrhoea, under 2 years	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	
26. Appendicitis	M	—	—	1	2	1	—	4	
	F	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	
27. Other Digestive Diseases	M	1	—	—	—	—	8	9	
	F	—	2	—	1	5	15	23	
28. Nephritis	M	—	—	—	—	6	6	12	
	F	—	—	—	4	2	5	11	
29. Puerperal and Post-abort. Sepsis ...	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30. Other Maternal Causes	F	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	
31. Premature Birth	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	
32. Congenital Mal., Birth Injuries, etc. (Infant Diseases)	M	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	
33. Suicide	M	—	—	—	—	4	3	7	
	F	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	
34. Road Traffic Accidents	M	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	
	F	—	2	—	1	1	1	5	
35. Other Violent Causes	M	4	—	—	4	4	4	16	
	F	1	—	—	1	2	11	15	
36. All Other Causes	M	3	2	4	2	9	64	84	
	F	1	—	—	7	9	75	92	
TOTAL (all causes)		M	49	9	7	40	203	324	632
		F	26	8	2	74	174	387	671

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1943 (Excluding Non-Civilians).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Notifi-cations and Deaths.	At all Ages.												At Ages—Years.						CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS.	
		Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	Notified	Deaths	Notified	Deaths	Notified	Deaths		
Small Pox	Notified —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	Notified 197	18	29	26	39	31	50	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	Notified 38	—	1	—	1	4	19	5	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
Erysipelas	Notified 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	Notified 248	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Typhus Fever	Notified 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	197
Enteric Fever	Notified 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Relapsing Fever	Notified —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	Notified —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	Notified 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Notified 8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Notified 8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

Total cases removed to Tsoi Lation Hospital.

Notified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notified	108	6	4	6	13	4	8	5	9	9	10	20	14	—
Deaths	43	9	1	—	—	1	2	—	2	2	2	8	16	14
Notified	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	11	9	—
Deaths	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
Notified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notified	10	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	13
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notified	1,330	51	152	213	236	237	413	22	2	2	1	1	—	17
Deaths	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notified	104	5	6	12	7	10	46	10	4	2	1	1	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notified	41	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	3	10	6	15	2
Deaths	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	12	3
Notified	32	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	6	17	1	2	1
Deaths	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	3	1	1
Notified	11	—	2	—	1	—	3	1	—	3	—	1	—	3
Deaths	7	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Notified	15	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	4	2	1	1	9
Deaths	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Notified	2,232	92	205	270	312	311	660	102	42	89	44	73	32	399
Deaths	107	11	5	1	1	5	—	5	19	10	28	21	—	—

Extract from the Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Burnley Joint Hospital Board, 1943.

Notifications in the Areas of the Constituent Authorities and the numbers isolated in Hospital.

	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.	
	Total Notified	Total Isolated	Total Notified	Total Isolated
Burnley County Borough	248	143	38	27
Nelson Borough.....	202	136	8	6
Colne Borough	83	60	8	3
Brierfield Urban District	11	7	—	—
Padiham Urban District	148	115	2	2
Barrowford Urban District	21	11	1	7
Trawden Urban District	4	—	—	—
Burnley Rural District.....	40	22	4	3

Total cases treated in the Burnley District Infectious Diseases Hospital during 1943.

Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1942.	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1943.	Average stay in Hospital of Patients discharged (days).
71	842	840	16	57	29

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1943.

Case.	Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings are taken.	Offence.	Result.
1	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3	Selling milk which contained 12% of added water...	Fined £7 10s. 0d. and £3 3s. 0d. costs. Total £10 13s. 0d.
2	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3	Selling milk which contained 6% of added water...	These two samples were obtained from the same vendor, who was fine £2 and £3 3s. 0d. costs, total £5 3s. 0d. in Case 2. Case 3 was dismissed on payment of 4/- costs.
3	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3	Selling milk which contained 4% of added water...	...
4	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3	Selling coffee and chicory essence which only contained 0.05% caffeine	Standard of 4% dry extractives of coffee regarded as reasonable by bench but although case was proved no conviction was recorded owing to extenuating circumstances and the case was dismissed on payment of £26 5s. 0d. costs.
5	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3	Selling coffee and chicory essence which only contained 0.09% caffeine	Vendors pleaded warranty and were acquitted. Manufacturers fined £10 and £10 10s. 0d. costs. Total £20 10s. 0d.
6	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3	Selling milk which contained 9% of added water...	Fined £1 and £3 3s. 0d. costs. Total £4 3s. 0d.
7	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3	Selling milk 34% deficient in fat	Fined £2 and £1 1s. 0d. costs. Total £3 1s. 0d.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1943—*contd.*

Case.	Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings are taken.	Offence.	Result.
8	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3 ...	Selling gelatine which contained 920 pts. per 1,000,000 in excess of the permitted amount of sulphur dioxide ...	Dismissed on plea of warranty. Further proceedings instituted for giving of false warranty.
9	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3 ...	Selling milk which contained 3% added water, and which had 3% fat deficiency ...	These three samples were obtained from the same vendor who was fined £1 in case 9, £4 in case 10, and £1 in case 11, plus £4 3s. 0d. costs. Total £10 3s.
10	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3 ...	Selling milk which contained 9% added water...	...
11	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3 ...	Selling milk which contained 3% added water...	...
12	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3. ...	Selling milk which contained 14% added water, and which had a 10% fat deficiency ...	Fined £3 and £3 3s. 0d. costs. Total £6 3s. 0d.
13	Vaccination Acts, 1867, Section 31 ...	Failure to have child vaccinated ...	Order made by Magistrates.
14	Vaccination Acts, 1867, Section 31 ...	Failure to have child vaccinated ...	Order made by Magistrates.
15	Vaccination Acts, 1867, Section 31 ...	Disobedience of order ...	Penalty of 10 - imposed.
16	Vaccination Acts, 1867, Section 31 ...	Disobedience of order ...	Application withdrawn as child was vaccinated in meantime.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY

Local Education Authority

MEDICAL OFFICER'S
REPORT

1943

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 1943-1944.

IS CONSTITUTED AS FOLLOWS :—

- *HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR S. TAYLOR).
- *COUNCILLOR MRS. E. A. WATSON, J.P., Chairman.
- *COUNCILLOR W. CROSSLEY, Vice-Chairman.
- *ALDERMAN MRS. M. BROWN, J.P.
- ALDERMAN G. HALE, J.P.
- ALDERMAN J. A. SAMPSON, J.P.
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- REV. B. E. HUGHES, M.A., B.D.
- MR. J. W. HALL.

*Members of the Special Services Sub-Committee.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

BURNLEY,

October, 1944.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my report on the work of the School Medical Service for the year 1943.

Again I can report that the general health of the school population has not suffered as the result of war-time conditions and in some respects improvements are found. The average heights of the children in the age groups inspected continue to show a steady increase and generally the average weights have been satisfactorily maintained.

A lower percentage of the entrant group of children was found to require treatment, due possibly to the care many of them received in the nursery classes in the previous year. On the other hand, there was a slightly higher percentage of defects among the leaver group of children. Taking all the children inspected during the year, the percentage showing physical defects was lower than in 1943.

In the assessment of the nutritional condition of the children, it was found that 68% of those examined in the elementary schools and 65% of those in the secondary schools were considered to have normal nutrition. These figures are somewhat lower than the corresponding figures for 1942, but the percentage of children with excellent nutrition is higher than in any of the previous eight years during which records have been kept. The percentage of children having either normal or excellent nutrition is 91.8% in the elementary schools and 92% in the secondary schools. These figures correspond closely to the percentages found in 1943 and show that the nutrition of the children was satisfactorily maintained during 1943.

The results of treatment of vision defects in the orthoptic clinic have been most encouraging. The orthoptist is employed jointly by the Blackburn and Burnley Authorities, and devotes half of each week to treatment in the Burnley Clinic. The treatment of each child is lengthy; only one case can be dealt with at a time by the orthoptist, and more frequent treatment of individual cases is desirable than can be given at present by the part-time specialist. A considerable number of cases have to wait lengthy periods before commencing treatment. In my opinion the time has come to further extend this service by the employment of a whole-time orthoptist in the Burnley Clinic.

The sanitary conveniences of the schools are on the whole satisfactory, but a number have water closets which are flushed automatically. When post-war improvements to the schools are being considered, these should be converted to the individual flushing system. In St. Stephen's, Holy Trinity and St. Augustine's Schools antiquated unhygienic closets of the trough type still remain. I have repeatedly drawn attention to these in former reports. They should be replaced forthwith by separately flushed clean water closets.

I have to thank you once again for your support during the year, and the Director of Education and the teaching staffs of the schools for their helpful co-operation. The School Medical Staff have carried out their duties conscientiously.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. C. LAMONT,

School Medical Officer.

General Information

SCHOLARS.

Number of Elementary and Special School Children on roll on the 31st December, 1943, 9,510. Average attendance during the year, 8,080.

SCHOOLS.

Elementary.—Council Schools, 14, Non-Provided Schools, 13 ; Number of Departments, 54.

Secondary.—Grammar School for Boys ; High School for Girls ; Junior Commercial Department of the Municipal College.

Special.—One School for the Blind and Partially Sighted, one School for the Deaf and Partially Deaf, one Open Air School, one School for Mentally Defective Children, two classes in Elementary Schools for dull and backward children, one Nursery School and 12 nursery classes in elementary schools.

SCHOOL CLINIC.

All the clinics of the School Medical Service, with the exception of artificial sunlight treatment and the bathing of verminous children and those suffering from scabies, are centralised in the Elizabeth Street premises.

The total number of attendances of school and pre-school children at the various clinics was 38,184.

The School Clinic was open on 310 days.

List of Clinics.—No changes have been made in the clinics or their location and times.

Report

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :—

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers :—

G. GEMMILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

A. EUSTACE, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., B.Sc., D.P.H.

School Dentists :—

HENRY A. BOLTON, L.D.S. (H.M. Forces, from November, 1941).
 ANNIE M. KEAN, L.D.S.
 J. B. JACKSON, L.D.S. (Part-time).

Ophthalmic Specialist (part-time) :—

K. R. BROWN, M.B., D.O.M.S., D.O.

Four Health Visitor-School Nurses; one Orthopaedic Nurse; one Orthoptist (part-time); three Clerks; two Dental Clerk-Attendants.

No change was made in 1943 in the allocation of the work between the medical officers and between dental surgeons.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.

Complete co-ordination exists between the School Medical and Child Welfare Services. The consultative services and forms of treatment, including operative treatment for enlarged tonsils, X-Ray diagnosis and artificial sun-light treatment are equally available for both school and pre-school children.

The teachers have co-operated well in facilitating arrangements for routine medical inspection, following-up of defects and by referring cases to the clinic.

It is to be regretted that the co-operation which existed in pre-war years between the School Medical Service and the Juvenile Employment Bureau of the Ministry of Labour, whereby information regarding the suitability for employment of school leavers was passed to the Employment Exchange, ceased on the outbreak of war, but this was resumed again early in 1944.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO THE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

School Hygiene and Sanitary Accommodation.

Trough closets still remain in St. Stephen's, Holy Trinity and St. Augustine's Schools.

No dual tables or dual desks were substituted for long desks during the year.

One hundred and two visits were paid by the sanitary inspectors to schools, during which the following defects were found : —

Blocked drains...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective urinals and closets...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other defects ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
							—
							11

All these defects were remedied. —

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.

The establishment of nursery classes and the need for special attention being paid to these children, together with other miscellaneous duties which had to be carried out during 1943, made it necessary to conform to the suggestions of the Board of Education (Circular 1604), and consequently all children were examined as soon as possible after their admission to school and particular attention was given to the "leaver" age group.

In the following table are given the numbers inspected under the nursery, entrant and leaver age groups. The "nursery" group includes the children in the special nursery classes and the children under 5 years of age who are in attendance at Infants Schools, but excludes the children in Accrington Road Special Nursery School.

The number of children on the roll of the elementary and special schools at the end of 1943 was 298 less than at the end of 1942.

Code Groups.		Boys	Girls	1943	1942	Total	Total
Nursery Children :							
,, 2 ,, ...	23	...	21	44	...	57	
,, 3 ,, ...	89	...	60	149	...	150	
,, 4 ,, ...	206	...	168	374	...	356	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	318	...	249	567	...	563	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Entrants :						Total	Total
Age 5 years ...	420	...	378	798	...	664	
,, 6 ,, ...	207	...	182	389	...	202	
,, 7 ,, ...	45	...	39	84	...	71	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	672	...	599	1271	...	937	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

					Total	Total
Leavers :	Boys		Girls		1943	1942
Age 12 years	...	407	...	280	687	699
,, 13 ,,	...	106	...	66	172	136
,, 14 ,,	...	1	...	2	3	1
		514	...	348	862	836
Others	...	10	...	12	22	62
Total Routine		—		—	—	—
Inspections	...	1514	...	1208	2722	2398

Other Inspections.

No. of Special Inspections :				1943	1942
At Schools	...	...	...	32	52
At School Clinic	...	...	...	2032	2599
				2064	2651

No. of Re-Inspections :

At Schools	...	...	...	3444	...	4046
At School Clinic	...	...	...	1881	...	1155
				5325	...	5201

Visits of the Medical Officer.

The number of visits paid to the Elementary Schools were :—

For Routine Medical Inspection : Morning	100	Afternoon	46	=	146
For "Following-up" Defects : ,,	14	,,	9	=	23
					169

In addition to the 23 special visits to schools for the following-up defects, the Medical Officer saw, at the completion of the routine inspections in each school, children who required supervision on account of defects found at a previous inspection.

REVIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Routine and Special Inspections in the Elementary Schools.

The following is a summary of the defects found in 1943 compared with the previous year :—

	1943			1942		
	No.	%		No.	%	
1. Total number of children examined at routine and special inspections ...	2754			3294		
2. Number of children suffering from						
Uncleanliness...	6	0.2		2	0.1	
Skin Disease	80	2.9		54	1.6	
External Eye Disease ...	14	0.5		18	0.5	
Defective Vision (including Squint) ...	122	4.5		193	5.9	
Ear Disease	23	0.8		25	0.8	
Nose and Throat Disease ...	396	14.4		579	17.6	
Enlarged Glands	306	11.1		112	3.4	
Defective Speech	23	0.8		33	1.0	
Heart Disease	116	4.3		54	1.6	
Anaemia	18	0.7		16	0.5	
Lung Disease (Non-Tub.) ...	65	2.3		73	2.2	

Tuberculosis :

Pulmonary Definite ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, Suspected ...	5	0.2	—	14	0.4	—
Non-Pulmonary ...	8	0.3	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Nervous System	14	0.5	—	5	0.2	—
Deformities	34	1.2	—	123	3.7	—
Other Defects and Diseases	67	2.4	—	138	4.2	—

As regards **routine** inspections, the percentage of children found to require treatment, excluding nutrition, uncleanliness and dental disease, was 14.8 in the Nursery Group, 16.3 in the Entrants' Group, 10.1 in the Leavers' Group ; the percentage for the total code groups being 13.7. The percentages found to require treatment showed a decrease in the Entrants' Group and an increase in the Leavers' Group on the figures for the previous year.

Uncleanliness.—The nurses made 124 cleanliness surveys of children in elementary and special schools, and carried out 32,487 inspections of children's heads and bodies. 367 individual children were found to be unclean. In 33 instances vermin were found, and in 1,433 instances nits were present in the hair. The percentage of children showing evidence of infestation with vermin was only 0.1%. 681 notices giving advice as to the best means of getting rid of vermin and nits were sent to parents, and where necessary, these were followed up by personal visits by the nurses to the homes. A more strongly worded notice to parents was sent on 64 occasions on which re-inspection by the nurses showed that children were still verminous. No children were cleansed and disinfested at the Cleansing Station on account of verminous condition, but 307 were given baths and treatment for Scabies.

Physical Defects. The summary given above shows that there have been fewer defects found than in the previous year. The percentage of children with nose, throat and eye defects requiring treatment was lower than that for 1942. Respiratory diseases of a non-tuberculous nature were again fewer than in recent years.

Although 122 children were found on inspection to have defective vision and squint, only 75 cases were sufficiently severe as to necessitate their being referred to the ophthalmic specialist officer. The routine of following up cases of defective vision and ensuring that spectacles are worn, and broken spectacles replaced, has been continued.

During inspection in the schools 23 children were found to have stammer or other defects of articulation, and an additional 11 were ascertained through the clinics, etc. Suitable cases were referred to the Speech Therapist. (See page 30).

Clothing and Footgear.—Again during 1943, as in the previous year, careful inspection was made by the Assistant Medical Officer of the clothing and footgear of elementary school children to see if war conditions were causing children to be badly or insufficiently clad. An analysis of the findings in respect of 2,722 children shows :

	Clothing.		Footgear.	
	No. of Children.	%	No. of Children	%
Children classified as very good	351	12.9	357	13.1
Children classified as good	2346	86.2	2338	85.9
Children classified as defective	25	0.9	25	0.9
Children classified as very defective	—	—	2	0.1

Height and Weight.—The following table shows the averages of the children medically inspected, compared with those of 1942. It is interesting to find that the average heights of both the entrant and leaver age groups are steadily increasing. The average height and average weight of boys is greater than that of girls in the first age group. In this same age group, both the average height and average weight of boys are greater than that of the corresponding group of boys examined in the previous year. In the first age group of girls, although the average height is greater in 1943 than in the corresponding group for 1942, the average weight is slightly less. In the leaver age group, the average heights of both boys and girls show an improvement on the corresponding group of the previous year, but the average weights are less.

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 5 Years.

	Boys	Boys	Girls	Girls
	1942	1943	1942	1943
Number Inspected ...	334	420	311	378
Average Height in inches ...	42.8	43.1	42.6	42.8
Average Weight in pounds ...	42.6	43.3	42.6	42.2

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 12 Years.

	Boys	Boys	Girls	Girls
	1942	1943	1942	1943
Number Inspected ...	340	407	359	280
Average Height in inches ...	56.6	57.5	57.4	57.5
Average Weight in pounds ...	79.3	77.4	81.5	78.1

Nutrition.—For the ninth year in succession statistics of the nutritional condition of children have been kept on a uniform method of classification. In 1942 the percentage of children with excellent nutrition increased considerably and was higher than in any of the previous eight years. In 1943 this percentage showed a further improvement. It is satisfactory to find in the fourth year of war that of 2,722 children reviewed, only eight per cent. had subnormal nutrition.

		1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Total Number of Children inspected		3700	3194	3335	3279	2918	2860	2916	3242	2722
Percentage of children inspected who were found to have:—	Excellent Nutrition	7.8	12.0	12.0	11.9	14.6	13.3	7.8	21.9	23.6
	Normal Nutrition	84.3	78.9	75.5	74.9	71.9	78.0	75.1	71.2	68.2
	Slightly Subnormal Nutrition	7.6	8.9	11.6	12.8	13.1	8.5	17.0	6.9	7.8
	Bad Nutrition	...	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	—
										0.4

THE INSPECTION CLINIC.

During the year 2,119 children attended the Inspection Clinic, the total attendances being 4,104. 3,196 of the attendances were in respect of defects which did not require the exclusion of the children from school. Certificates of exclusion from school for varying periods were granted in respect of the remaining 908 attendances. In 66 instances, children granted certificates of exclusion were referred for treatment to their private doctors.

The following is a summary of the defects found in elementary and special school children attending the inspection clinic:—

		Requiring Treatment.	Requiring observation.
Defective Clothing and Footgear	...	10	—
Uncleanliness	...	36	—
Defective Teeth	...	5	—
Ringworm	...	12	—
Scabies	...	250	—
Impetigo	...	221	—
Other Skin Diseases	...	165	—
Eye Defects	...	301	—
Ear Defects	...	121	—
Nose and Throat Defects	...	190	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	51	—	—
Defective Speech	...	11	—
Heart Disease	...	23	3
Anaemia	...	8	1

			Requiring Treatment.		Requiring observation.
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	60	...	2
Deformities	...	...	35	...	—
Nervous Diseases	...	...	32	...	—
Mental Deficiency	...	...	—	...	—
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	Definite	...	1	...	—
	Suspected	...	—	...	—
„ Non-Pulmonary	...	...	1	...	—
Other Conditions	...	...	834	...	6
Total ...		...	2367	...	12

Miscellaneous Inspections.—In addition to the above, the following examinations were made at the Clinic :

Examination regarding fitness to attend Hest Bank Camp School	...	791
Examinations for Approved Residential Schools, Juvenile Court, etc.		6
Examinations regarding suitability for Convalescent and Holiday Homes		152
Examinations of Infectious Disease Contacts	...	...
	...	48
Review of Children attending Speech Centre	...	...
	...	46
Special Inspections by Nurses.	...	...
	...	1500

FOLLOWING UP.

The arrangements for following up children suffering from various defects have been recorded fully in previous reports.

The following shows the amount of work done.

No. of visits by the Medical Officer to schools :—

For re-inspection (*i.e.*, to follow up children with defects)—23.

Follow up visits by the Nurses of

Dental Defects	...	...	...	...	467
Defective Vision	...	...	...	...	3383
Nose and Throat Defects	...	...	...	...	1072
Orthopaedic Cases	...	...	...	...	224
Other Defects	...	...	...	...	1021
					—
				6167	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Review of the action taken to detect and prevent the spread of Infectious Disease.

Certificates of exclusion from school and lists of houses in which infectious diseases occur continue to be sent daily to the Education Office.

Scarlet Fever was less prevalent during 1943 than in the previous year; of the 248 cases, 164 occurred in children of school age. Although fewer cases of diphtheria occurred, the proportion of school children affected was higher than in 1942. An epidemic of measles occurred in the first quarter of 1943. Measles and german measles together affected 612 school children. Whooping cough, although more prevalent in 1943 than in the previous year, was not present in epidemic form; 66 school children were affected.

The notifiable diseases amongst children of school age notified to the Medical Officer of Health were as follows :—

Disease	No. of Notifications	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	164	—
Diphtheria	29	—
Measles and German Measles	612	—
Erysipelas	1	—
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia ...	15	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	1
Whooping Cough	66	—
Dysentery	1	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever...	2	2
Typhoid Fever	1	—

Immunisation against Diphtheria.—In addition to providing facilities for free immunisation against diphtheria at the clinic, immunisation of children was carried out in the schools. Unfortunately fewer children were immunised than in the previous year. It is estimated that 62 per cent. of the child population (*i.e.*, under 15 years of age) was protected against diphtheria at the end of 1943.

The numbers dealt with during 1943 were :—

			Under 5 years	5-15 years	Adults.
Immunisation completed.					
At the Clinic	...	...	633	615	7
At Schools	...	...	45	1293	—
Total	...	...	678	1908	7

The total attendances made for these injections were 5,038.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

No alterations were made during 1943 in the scheme for treatment of defects. The 38,184 attendances for all purposes at the Clinic are 80 less than in 1942.

Scabies continued to be prevalent and necessitated the treatment of 307 children either at the Clinic or at the Basket Street Cleansing Station.

TOTAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES.

(Pre-School and School Children).

Minor Ailments	Ophthalmic	Dental	Inspection	Nose Throat and Ear	Orthopaedic	Orthoptic	Miscellaneous	TOTAL
12,148	4,510	5,131	4,238	917	6,974	1,475	2,791	38,184

Minor Ailments.—Attendances for treatment of elementary and special school children were :—

Diseases	No. of Cases under treatment 1/1/43	Number of New Cases	Total No. of cases dealt with	No. of Attend- ances
SKIN :				
Ringworm : Scalp	—	—
Body	9	9
Scabies	113	114
Impetigo	224	228
Other Skin Diseases	101	104
EYE :				
Blepharitis	19	20
Conjunctivitis	35	37
Iritis	—	—
Keratitis	—	—
Corneal Ulcer	—	—
Other Eye Conditions	63	66
EAR :				
Otitis Media	7	8
Other Ear Diseases	104	112
MISCELLANEOUS, e.g., Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc.	...	5	589	594
		28	1264	1292
				11664

Ringworm cases referred to Manchester and Salford Hospital for X-Ray Treatment...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Ringworm cases referred to Municipal General Hospital for "Wood's Glass" Diagnosis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Children given Baths for Scabies at Corporation Cleansing Station—	307									

It was ascertained that 26 children found to have minor ailments received treatment otherwise than at the Clinic.

Pre-School Children treated at the School Clinic.—The following cases were referred from the Infant Welfare Centres for treatment at the Minor Ailment Clinic.

SKIN			No. of Cases		No. of Attendances
Ringworm : Head ...	...	...	—	...	—
Body	...	...	—	...	—
Scabies ...	...	...	5	...	22
Impetigo ...	...	...	13	...	36
Other Skin Conditions	...	...	8	...	54
 EYE :					
Blepharitis ...	...	...	1	...	15
Conjunctivitis ...	...	...	3	...	19
Other Eye Conditions	...	...	7	...	52
 EAR :					
Otitis Media ...	...	...	2	...	4
Other Ear Conditions	...	...	18	...	44
 Miscellaneous, e.g., Minor Injuries,					
Bruises, Sores, etc. ...	...	...	27	...	149
			—	...	—
Total ...		84	...	395	—
			—		—

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects.—As there is still no Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist in this area, the Resident Surgical Officer of the Municipal General Hospital has continued to undertake the supervision and treatment of cases with ear, nose and throat defects. He made 417 examinations at the Clinic and operated upon 163 children in the Municipal General Hospital.

Eye Diseases and Visual Defects.—No change has been made in the scheme for treatment of these defects.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

Sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
New Cases examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Children Re-examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	678
Children prescribed Spectacles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
" " re-examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	352
Attendances for atropine drops...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1774
Eye cases operated upon in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3687

INTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

Classification of cases dealt with in 1943.

Elementary and Special School Children.

Defect.		New Cases.	Old Cases.	Totals.
Hypermetropia	...	...	17	...
Hypermetropia plus Aphakia	...	—	...	1
Hypermetropia plus Cataract	...	—	...	1
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	56	...	213
" " plus Nystagmus	—	...	1	...
Myopia	...	16	...	32
Myopia plus Cataract	...	—	...	1
Myopic Astigmatism	...	16	...	67
Mixed Astigmatism	...	19	...	27
Emmetropia	...	1	...	6
Cataract	...	—	...	1
Anisometropia	...	3	...	2
STRABISMUS	...	—	...	1
plus Hypermetropia	...	10	...	148
" Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	8	...	73
" Myopic Astigmatism	...	—	...	1
" Emmetropia	...	—	...	1
" Nystagmus	...	—	...	—
Not yet classified...	...	4	...	—
	Totals	...	150	...
			678	...
			828	

ORTHOPTIC TREATMENT.

No alterations were made in the Scheme for Orthoptic treatment of squint during 1943.

Details of the cases treated are as follows :—

	Burnley Children.				Lancs. County Cases.	Total.
	Elem.	Spec.	Sec.	Ch. W.		
Cases brought forward, 1/1/43 ...	39	5	5	1	4	54
New Cases during year ...	29	1	1	—	3	34
Total Cases dealt with ...	68	6	6	1	7	88
CASES DISCHARGED DURING YEAR :—						
Cases refused operation and therefore ceased Orthoptic treatment ...	5	—	—	—	—	5
Left School and Left Town ...	1	—	—	—	1	2
Discharged as cured ...	21	1	2	1	5	30
Crossed off Books (failed to attend) ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
Total discharges ...	30	1	2	1	6	40
DETAILS OF CASES ON BOOKS, 31/12/43:						
No. ready for operation and further treatment ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
No. to continue treatment ...	36	5	4	—	1	46
Total carried forward to 1944	38	5	4	—	1	48
Cases referred for Orthoptic test only	—	—	3	—	1	4
Attendances made during the year by treatment cases ...	1316	38	114	4	158	1630
No. had operation under Auth. Scheme	27	1	—	—	—	28
No. had operation apart from Auth. Scheme ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Half-days devoted to treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—	248

THE ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

No alterations were made during 1943 in the arrangements for ascertainment and treatment of orthopaedic defects.

The following statistics include school and pre-school children and tuberculous cripple cases. Cases of crippling due to active tuberculosis received hospital treatment through the Tuberculosis Scheme.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC STATISTICS.	No.
Sessions attended by Orthopaedic Nurse (Orthopaedic Work) ...	378
Sessions attended by Orthopaedic Nurse (Bank Hall Sunlight Clinic)	58
Sessions held by Orthopaedic Surgeon...	21
New Cases examined by Orthopaedic Surgeon	77
Old Cases re-examined by Orthopaedic Surgeon	157
Cases treated or supervised by Orthopaedic Nurse	119

Sixty-seven patients were supplied with splints, plaster cases or other surgical appliances.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF ORTHOPAEDIC CASES DURING 1943.

	School Children	Child Welfare Cases
Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1943 ...	3	1
Admitted during the year	12	5
Discharged during the year	11	1
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1943	4	5
Average duration of Stay (in days) of those discharged during 1943	138	280

TOTAL ATTENDANCES AT THE ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC AND MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.

Referred from	Attendances at Orthopaedic Clinic	Attendances at Manchester Royal Infirmary or Ancoats Hospital	Total Attendances	
School Clinic	Elementary 5169	—	5169	
	Special ... 505	—	505	
	Secondary 155	1	156	
Tuberculosis Clinic	... ... 131	—	131
Child Welfare Clinic	... ... 1144	—	1144
Total	7104	1	7105	
Number remaining on the register of the Orthopaedic Clinic on the 31st December, 1943	School Children. Ele. Sec. & Spec. 103 13	Child Welfare Cases. 52	Tuberculosis Cases. 48	Total. 216

In addition to the treatment of cases on the Orthopaedic Clinic register, the Orthopaedic Nurse gave remedial exercises, massage, breathing exercises, etc., to children with minor deformities and postural defects and post-operative tonsil and adenoid cases referred direct to her by the Assistant Medical Officers.

The following cases were referred by the Assistant Medical Officers direct to the Orthopaedic Nurse for treatment :

	School Medical Cases		Tuber-culosis Cases	Child Welfare Cases	Isolation Hospital Cases
	Elementary and Special	Secondary			
No. of Cases	351	2	—	91	4
Attendances :					
For Remedial Exercises ...	1099	7	1	3	—
For Breathing Exercises ...	2680	11	—	38	—
For Corrective Treatment	579	20	—	629	12
TOTAL	4358	38	1	670	12

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

One of the two dental surgeons was absent on military service throughout the year, and during the first four months of 1943 only one dental surgeon was employed. From May, 1943, a part-time dental surgeon was able to devote four sessions per week to treatment.

Routine dental inspections of 11,099 elementary and 218 special school children were made, a total of 11,317. Of these, 6,627 (58.6%) were found to require some dental attention. A further 476 inspections were made at the Clinic. Treatment was given to 3,046 elementary and special school children—only 45.9% of those who required it.

The elementary and special school children examined were :—

Number Inspected in Schools.			Not Requiring Treatment.		Number with Defects Requiring Treatment.	
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
5,712	5,605	11,317	2,476	2,214	3,236	3,391

“Following up” of Dental Defects.—The school nurses continue to interview parents whose children have not attended the Dental Clinic or received treatment otherwise, as the result of having been notified of the need of dental treatment.

Number found to require treatment	6627
Attended School Dental Clinic	3046
Parents indifferent and no treatment received, or treatment received privately, or left school or town	3581

Dental treatment given to elementary school children :—

Fillings.			Extractions.			Adminis- trations of General Anaes- thetics for Ex- tractions	Other Operations.		
Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Fillings	Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Extrac- tions		Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total other Operations
23	2,537	2,560	3,434	1,601	5,035	1,129	—	31	31

"LIGHT" THERAPY.—During 1943, 38 school children received treatment at the Bank Hall Clinic and 146 at the Municipal General Hospital. In addition 124 children were referred from the School Clinic to the Municipal General Hospital for X-ray examinations and 4 for Wood's glass diagnosis of ringworm.

The following treatments were given to school children suffering from malnutrition, respiratory and other debilitating diseases :—

	No. Treated.	Attend- ances.	TREATMENTS.			
			Mercury Vapour Lamp.	Carbon Arc Lamp.	Krom- ayer Lamp.	Elec- trical, etc.
Bank Hall Hospital	38	245	245	—	—	—
Municipal General Hospital	146	3445	10	3295	7	—

OPEN AIR EDUCATION.

School Camp.—The permanent School Camp at Hest Bank, near Morecambe was opened on 5th March, and closed on 1st October. 350 boys and 400 girls were sent to the camp for a fortnight. This entailed the medical examination of 791 children.

Convalescent Home.—The Thursby Convalescent Home at Lytham-St. Annes was open for the reception of children from 4th May to 28th September. 64 boys and 66 girls from Burnley were selected and sent to the Home for periods of two to three weeks. Pearson's Fresh Air Fund (Burnley Committee) again arranged for 135 children to have two weeks' holiday at the Seaside.

Physical Training, Playing Fields, Playground Classes.—No alterations in arrangements were made during 1943. (See previous reports).

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK.

Meals.—The following figures show the increase in the number of meals provided during the year ended 31st March, 1943 over that of the previous year.

MEALS PROVIDED.

	During year ended 31/3/43		During year ended 31/3/42
Breakfasts ...	134,438	...	37,158
Dinners ...	523,693	...	381,422
Teas ...	141,731	...	—
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	799,862		418,580
	<hr/>		<hr/>

The highest number of children fed in any one week was 2795 and the lowest 992, the average being 1843.

Milk.—In December, 1943, 7,359 children received milk, of whom 6,525 paid for it and 834 received it free. Thus about 77 per cent. of the school children were receiving milk at the end of the year, as compared with 89 per cent. at the end of 1942.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Education, in Circular 1443, for the selection of children requiring supplementary nourishment, periodical nutrition surveys were continued.

Cod Liver Oil.—During 1943, 167 children, who were within the scale of necessity, received 689 lbs. of cod liver oil and malt, 2 pints of emulsion and 35 pints of iron tonic.

School Baths.—No major alterations were made during 1943 in the provision of bathing facilities in the schools.

The Education Committee arrange for the attendance of classes of children at the Public Swimming Baths usually during school hours. 46,107 attendances were made at the three swimming baths, compared with 50,029 last year. In addition, 9,068 attendances were made by school children on Saturday mornings.

School Journeys.—No alterations have been made in the arrangements in operation to enable children to travel free on public vehicles to the Special Schools and the School Clinic.

**CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS,
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.**

All these persons and organisations have continued to give most valuable assistance during 1943. Eight cases were referred to the Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The number of parents who were present when their children were being examined by the Medical Officer in the schools is :—

With the Nursery Age Group	...	...	319 or 56.7%
„ „ Entrants	...	...	790 or 62.7%
„ „ Third Age Group	...	...	51 or 5.9%

BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

All children in the Special Schools were medically and dentally inspected during the year.

Blind and Partially Sighted Children.—The numbers of children on the roll of the blind school and the special class for partially-sighted on the 31st December, 1943, are as follows :—

	Burnley Children		Children from Areas of Adjoining Authorities		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Blind Children (taught by Braille) ...	—	—	3	—	3
Class for Partially- Sighted Children ...	9	4	1	4	18

Two blind children of school age were in residential institutions for the blind.

Deaf Children.—At the end of 1943 there were 23 children receiving instruction in the Day School for the Deaf.

No. of Children on Register on 31st December, 1943.	Burnley Children		Children from Areas of Adjoining Authorities		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
(a) Totally Deaf Children ...	2	1	3	1	7
(b) Children with Slight Degree of Hearing	3	1	1	2	7
(c) Defective Speech, but not Deaf ...	4	4	—	1	9

The staff of the school consists of a head teacher and one assistant.

RETARDED AND MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

The numbers in attendance in the Special Day School for Mentally Defective Children were as follows :—

	Burnley Children.		Children from Adjoining Areas.		TOTAL.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
On Register 1st Jan., 1943 ...	25	18	3	4	50
Admitted during 1943 ...	3	5	1	3	12
Discharged during 1943 ...	4	2	—	1	7
On Register Dec., 1943 ...	24	21	4	6	55

Classification of Burnley children at the end of 1943 :—

	Boys	Girls.
Imbecile	—	1
Feeble minded ...	22	20
Dull and backward ...	2	—

Six Burnley children left the Special School during 1943, for the following reasons :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Transferred to Elementary School ...	1	—
Left town	—	1
Released for work before 16 years ...	3	1
TOTAL ...	4	2

Three special classes for backward children are established, one in Lionel Street Council School, one in Stoneyholme Council School and the third in St. Peter's School.

Ineducable mentally defective children are supervised by the Central Lancashire Association for Mental Welfare. The following are particulars regarding Burnley children under 16 years of age :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Under Statutory Supervision	8	7
In Certified Institutions	4	7

Sixteen children under 16 years of age were in attendance at the Occupational Centre, which is administered by the Central Lancashire Association for Mental Welfare.

Higher Education of Blind Students.—Five Burnley and two County Technical Students are in training at the workshop.

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Tuberculosis.—All cases of definite or suspected tuberculosis are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer, who arranges for appropriate treatment or supervision. Cases of crippling due to tuberculosis are referred to the Orthopaedic Clinic. Arrangements are in operation through the Tuberculosis Dispensary Scheme for cases of tuberculous disease of the skin and glands to receive actino-therapy at the "Light" Department of the Municipal Hospital, where Mercury Vapour, Carbon Arc and Kromayer Lamps are available.

Delicate Children.—148 were classified as "delicate", of whom 116 were in attendance at the Open Air School.

The Public Health Committee continues to utilise the Burnley Joint Hospital Board's Smallpox Hospital at Crown Point as a convalescent institution for delicate children. The hospital was open for this purpose throughout the year, and 58 children received treatment.

The Day Open Air School. No alteration in the accommodation or in the method of selection of children for admission was made during 1943.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total
Admissions during 1943	...	19	...	21	...
Discharged during 1943	...	18	...	25	...
Average number of children on the Roll	...	...	...	...	131
Average Attendance	...	...	...	...	106
Average Duration of Stay of those Discharged—	3 years 8 months.				
Average Gain in Weight since Admission of those Discharged—	20 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.				
Average Gain in Weight per Child during the year	5.6 lbs.				

Reasons for Admission :—

Non-Tuberculous Respiratory Conditions	...	...	...	...	10
Non-Infective Tuberculous Conditions	...	...	...	...	3
Cardiac Disease	...	...	...	...	4
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	1
Nutritional Defects	...	...	...	...	11
Crippling Defects	...	...	...	...	1
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	13
					—
					43
					—

THE NURSERY SCHOOL.

Medical and dental supervision of the children in the Nursery School and Nursery Classes in infants' schools was continued as in previous years.

The Nursery School was kept open again during the summer holiday period, except for one week.

At the end of the year 101 children were on the register of the Nursery School and 378 on the registers of the Nursery Classes.

The numbers in the Nursery School medically inspected during the year were as follows. Figures for children in the Nursery Classes are given on page 9.

Age.	Nursery School.			
2 years	28
3 years	46
4 years	33
5 years	—
				—
Total	107
				—
Special Examinations	7

Defects Found.

	Nursery School.			
Uncleanliness	—
Skin Defects	11
Eye Defects	1
Ear Defects	2
Nose and Throat Defects	24
Enlarged Cervical Glands	10
Speech Defects...	2
Heart Defects	3
Bronchial Catarrh and Bronchitis	4
Other Deformities	6
Other Defects and Diseases	6

THE TREATMENT OF SPEECH DEFECTS.

The numbers dealt with by the Therapist were :—

Number in attendance, January, 1943	...	...	...	...	145
Admitted during the year	...	...	...	...	15
Discharged during the year	...	...	...	...	79
Remaining under treatment at the end of 1943	...	...	...	...	81

	Cases	Cases
	Admitted.	Discharged.
Stammerers ...	7	25
Cases of Defective Articulation	3	28
Cases of Eneuresis ...	5	26

Of the stammerers discharged, 24 were cured and one left the district. Of the cases of defective articulation who were discharged, 22 were cured, the others having left the district or failed to continue treatment. Twenty enuretics were cured, the others having left the district or failed to continue treatment.

The small number of admissions during 1943, can be accounted for by the fact that on October 12th, 1942, when the new centre at Todmorden Road School was opened, it was impossible to include in the re-formed classes, all of the children who had been receiving attention in the schools. The cases have been gradually included during 1943.

At the end of the year, 88 children were on the waiting list. An evening class for persons over school age was held once weekly in Todmorden Road Junior School.

Secondary Schools.

Average Attendance during 1943 :—

High School for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	429
Grammar School for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	515
Junior Commercial Department of Municipal College	...					83

Medical and Dental Inspection and Treatment.—The pupils of the Girls' High School, Grammar School for Boys and the Junior Commercial Department were given medical inspection on the same lines as in former years. The pupils of the Junior Technical Department were not inspected. Dental Inspection was carried out in the Girls' High School, the Grammar School for Boys and the Junior Technical Department.

The numbers inspected were :—

MEDICAL INSPECTION—	Full Routine		General		Special	
	Inspection.		Survey.		Inspections.	
High School for Girls	...	151	...	246		
Grammar School for Boys	172		323		...	49
Junior Commercial School	63		15		...	

DENTAL INSPECTION—

Number Inspected.		Not Requiring Treatment.		Number with Defects Requiring Treatment.	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
562	613	161	283	401	330

DENTAL TREATMENT GIVEN :—

Fillings.			Extractions.			Administrations of General Anaesthetics for Extractions	Other Operations.		
Temporary Teeth	Permanent Teeth	Total Fillings	Temporary Teeth	Permanent Teeth	Total Extractions		Temporary Teeth	Permanent Teeth	Other Operations Total
—	491	491	43	257	300	119	—	10	10

The findings of Medical Inspection in the Secondary Schools showed that of 970 children inspected, 49 had defects, apart from defective teeth, which required treatment.

It was necessary for 60 Secondary School children to obtain spectacles, or have lenses changed during the year.

The nutrition survey showed that 7.8% of the Secondary School children cannot be regarded as sufficiently well nourished.

Two hundred and forty six Secondary School children received dental treatment at the Clinic.

The statistics appended to this report give details of the defects found and treatment given to Secondary School pupils.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Medical inspection or treatment of pupils attending the Municipal College and School of Art, as part-time students, and Evening Continuation Classes is not undertaken.

Four children were submitted to the School Medical Officer for medical examination regarding fitness to take part in entertainments.

The School Medical Officer examined 90 children under the Byelaws for Regulating the Employment of Children and Street Trading, which came into operation on the 1st May, 1936.

I am indebted to the Director of Education for the following information :—

Employment of Children out of School Hours in the Sale of Milk and Newspapers, etc.

Occupations.	Number of Children Employed. at 31st Dec.
Delivery of Newspapers ...	113
Delivery of Milk	10
Carrying or Delivery of Food or Parcels	3
In Places of Public Entertainment	4
	130

Ninety five certificates were issued during the year and 113 had ceased. No licences were granted in respect of street trading by young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years.

APPENDICES.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS, YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1943.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections.

(a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the Prescribed Groups :—

Nursery Age Group...	...	...	...	...	567
Entrants	...	...	...	...	1271
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	862
					—
			Total	...	2700
					—
Number of other Routine Inspections	...	...	...	...	22
			Grand Total	...	2722
					—

(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	2064
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	5325
				—
		Total	...	7389
				—

(c) CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Group. (1)	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint). (2)	For all other conditions recorded in Table II A. (3)	Total individual children. (4)
Nursery Age Group	—	84	84
Entrants...	24	183	207
Third Age Group	22	65	87
Total	46	332	378
Other Routine Inspections	1	6	6
Grand Total	47	338	384

Table II. (A)—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in 1943

DEFECT OR DISEASE	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	No. of Defects		Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.		
Skin:—				
Ringworm : Scalp	—	1
Body	1	9
Scabies	21	245
Impetigo	6	216
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	33	160
Eye:—				
Blepharitis	7	23
Conjunctivitis	1	28
Keratitis	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—
Other Conditions	1	38
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	48	194
Squint	16	19
Ear:—				
Defective Hearing	1	4
Otitis Media	—	8
Other Ear Diseases	12	98
Nose and Throat:—				
Chronic Tonsilitis only	100	249
Adenoids only	6	7
Chronic Tonsilitis and Adenoids	10	32
Other Conditions	9	67
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	91	51
Defective Speech	12	11
Heart and Circulation:—				
Heart Disease : Organic	1	3
Functional	1	17
Anaemia	8	8
Lungs:—				
Bronchitis	19	33
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	8	5
Tuberculosis:—				
Pulmonary : Definite	—	1
Suspected	3	—
Non-Pulmonary : Glands	4	1
Bones and Joints	1	—
Skin	1	—
Other Forms	—	—
Nervous System:—				
Epilepsy	—	1
Chorea	—	5
Other Conditions	5	23
Deformities:—				
Rickets	3	—
Spinal Curvature	2	1
Other Forms	19	32
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)	...	22	37	794
Total number of Defects	...	472	787	2238
				15

(B)—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.

Age-Groups.	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly Sub-normal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nursery Age Group ...	567	156	27.5	376	66.3	32	5.7	3	0.5
Entrants	1271	327	25.7	845	66.5	93	7.3	6	0.5
Third Age-Group	862	155	18.0	620	71.9	86	10.0	1	0.1
Other Routine Inspections	22	6	27.3	14	63.6	2	9.1	—	—
Total	2722	644	23.6	1855	68.2	213	7.8	10	0.4

Table III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
2	—	—	—	2

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind	At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
—	13	—	—	—	13

DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
3	—	—	—	3

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf*	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
—	4	—	—	—	4

*In addition 8 children suffering from visual aphasia received special education in the Day Special School for partially deaf children.

Table III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.—Continued.

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
41	—	2	—	43

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
3	2	—	1	6

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

A.—TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

I.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
5	5	—	1	11

II.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
1	6	1	1	9

Table III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.—Continued.

B.—DELICATE CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
116	3	29	—	148

C.—CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
5	12	—	4	21

D.—CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
8	12	—	—	20

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Combination of Defect	At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
Deaf and Crippling	1	—	—	—	1
Feeble-Minded and Epileptic	1	—	—	—	1
Feeble-Minded and Crippling	2	—	—	1	3
Feeble-Minded and Severe Heart	1	—	—	—	1
Crippling and Severe Heart ...	—	1	—	—	1
Total	5	1	—	1	7

Table IV.—Return of Defects Treated during Year ended 31st December, 1943.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.—TREATMENT TABLES.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS, FOR WHICH SEE TABLE VI).

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin:—			
Ringworm—Scalp.			
(i) X-Ray Treatment	—	—	—
(ii) Other Treatment	—	—	—
Ringworm—Body	8	—	8
Scabies	111	4	115
Impetigo	219	3	222
Other Skin Diseases	99	4	103
Minor Eye Defects (external and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.) ...	118	9	127
Minor Ear Defects	110	6	116
Miscellaneous (e.g., Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	550	—	550
Total	1215	26	1241

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (EXCLUDING MINOR EYE DEFECTS
TREATED AS MINOR AILMENTS—GROUP I).

				No. of Defects dealt with.		
				Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...				788	18	806
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)				—	—	—
Total				788	18	806

				Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
No. of Children for whom spectacles were						
(a) Prescribed				464	18	482
(b) Obtained				140	307	447

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

				Received Operative Treatment.								Received other forms of Treatment	Total number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
10	4	121	19	4	—	176	—	14	4	297	19	16	350

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids. (iv) Other Defects of the Nose and Throat.

TABLE IV. *Continued.*

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Under the Authority's Scheme.			Otherwise.			Total number treated.
	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic.	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic.	
Number of children treated	13	—	110	—	—	—	111

In addition, breathing exercises and remedial treatment were given to 339 children by the Orthopaedic Nurse.

TABLE V. DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of children Inspected by the Dentist:—

(a) Routine Age Groups	Aged 5 and under	...	1,612	Total	...	11,099
	„ 6	...	1,257			
	„ 7	...	1,189			
	„ 8	...	1,136			
	„ 9	...	1,167			
	„ 10	...	1,181			
	„ 11	...	1,105			
	„ 12	...	1,207			
	„ 13	...	1,169			
	„ 14	...	76			
(b) Specials	...	...	...	...	...	467
(c) Total Routine and Specials	...	...	...	...	...	11,566
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	6,941
(3) Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	2,978
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	4,401
(5) Half-days devoted to	...	...	...	Inspection 81 Treatment 531	Total	612
(6) Fillings	...	...	...	Permanent Teeth 2,537 Temporary Teeth 23	Total	2,560
(7) Extractions	...	...	...	Permanent Teeth 1,601 Temporary Teeth 3,434	Total	5,035
(8) Administration of General Anaesthetics for Extractions	...	...	...	...	...	1,129
(9) Other Operations	...	...	...	Permanent Teeth 31 Temporary Teeth —	Total	31

Table VI.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(1) Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses	4
(2) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	31,757
(3) Number of individual children found unclean	... ... ... ... ... 356
(4) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921	... ... ... — vermin, 307 scabies
(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 —
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws —

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS, YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1943.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections.

(a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the Prescribed Groups:					
Entrants	...	...	...	...	...
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	—
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	—
			Total	...	—
Number of other Routine Inspections	...	...	...	970	—
			Grand Total	...	970

(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	49
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	33
		Total	...	82

(c) CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Group. (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint). (2)	For all other conditions recorded in Table II A. (3)	Total individual children. (4)
Entrants	—	—	—
Second Age Group	—	—	—
Third Age Group	—	—	—
Total (Prescribed Groups)	—	—	—
Other Routine Inspections	25	24	49
Grand Total	25	24	49

Table 11. (A) Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in 1943.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	No. of Defects.		Requiring Treatment	No. of Defects.
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.		
Skin:—				
Ringworm : Scalp	—	—
Body	—	—
Scabies	—	2
Impetigo...	—	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	...	3	—	1
Eye:—				
Blepharitis	—	1
Conjunctivitis	—	—
Keratitis...	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—
Other Conditions	—	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	...	25	—	10
Squint	—	—
Ear:—				
Defective Hearing	1	—
Otitis Media	—	—
Other Ear Diseases	1	4
Nose and Throat:—				
Chronic Tonsilitis only...	8	11
Adenoids only	1	—
Chronic Tonsilitis and Adenoids	—	1
Other Conditions	1	1
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	...	2	6	—
Defective Speech	...	—	1	—
Heart and Circulation:—				
Heart Disease: Organic	1	3
Functional	—	1
Anaemia...	1	—
Lungs:—				
Bronchitis	—	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	—	—
Tuberculosis:—				
Pulmonary: Definite	—	—
Suspected	—	—
Non-Pulmonary : Glands	—	—
Bones and Joints...	...	—	—	—
Skin	...	—	—	—
Other Forms	...	—	—	—
Nervous System:—				
Epilepsy	—	—
Chorea	—	—
Other Conditions	—	—
Deformities:—				
Rickets	—	—
Spinal Curvature	1	—
Other Forms	5	2
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)	...	2	3	18
Total number of Defects	...	52	33	42

(B) — Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.

Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
970	263	27.1	631	65.1	76	7.8	—	—

Table IV.—Return of Defects Treated during Year ended 31st December, 1943.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—TREATMENT TABLES.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS, FOR WHICH SEE TABLE VI).

Disease or Defect	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
SKIN: —			
Ringworm—Scalp.			
(i) X-Ray Treatment	—	—	—
(ii) Other Treatment	—	—	—
Ringworm—Body	—	—	—
Scabies	2	—	2
Impetigo	—	—	—
Other skin disease	—	—	—
MINOR EYE DEFECTS	3	4	7
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)			
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	5	—	5
MISCELLANEOUS	8	—	8
(e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)			
Total	18	4	22

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (EXCLUDING MINOR EYE DEFECTS TREATED AS MINOR AILMENTS—GROUP I).

		No. of Defects dealt with.		
		Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including squint) ...	78	7	85	
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	—	—	—	
Total	78	7	85	

		Under the Authority's Scheme.			Otherwise			Total		
No. of Children for whom spectacles were										
(a) Prescribed	53				7			60		
(b) Obtained	6				61			67		

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.				Received Operative Treatment.								Received other forms of Treatment		Total number Treated
				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.						
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)			
I	—	1	1	—	—	4	—	1	—	5	1	—	—	7

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids. (iv) Other Defects of the Nose and Throat.

TABLE IV.—*Continued.*
GROUP IV. ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Under the Authority's Scheme.			Otherwise.			Total number treated
	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	
Number of children treated	2	—	18	—	—	—	18

In addition breathing exercises and remedial treatment were given to 2 children by the Orthopaedic Nurse.

TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of Children inspected by the Dentist:—

(a) Routine Age Groups ...	Aged	9	...	...	—	Total ...	1,175
		10	...	...	45		
		11	...	...	176		
		12	...	...	228		
		13	...	...	264		
		14	...	...	217		
		15	...	...	164		
		16	...	...	60		
		17	...	...	21		
		18	...	...	—
(b) Specials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(c) Total (Routine and Specials) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,179
(2) Number found to require treatment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	735
(3) Number actually treated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	587
(5) Half-days devoted to ...	...	...	...	Inspection 8 Treatment —	...	Total ...	8
(6) Fillings ...	...	...	...	Permanent teeth 491 Temporary teeth —	...	Total ...	491
(7) Extractions ...	...	...	...	Permanent teeth 257 Temporary teeth 43	...	Total ...	300
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
(9) Other Operations ...	...	...	...	Permanent teeth 10 Temporary teeth —	...	Total ...	10

TABLE VI.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS. ~

(1) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses ...	—
(2) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses ...	—
(3) Number of individual children found unclean ...	—
(4) Number of children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of Education Act, 1921 ...	—
(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 ...	—
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws ...	—

